The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,584.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	
——— including postage	72	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	
——— including postage	38	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	
——— including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
☞ In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAIG.—March 17th, at Surat, the wife of Captain C. T. Haig, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS.—March 18th, of convulsions, Caroline Josephine, the infant daughter of Thomas and Margaret Philipps, aged 8 months and 28 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN.—March 11th, at Purneah, the wife of James Cockburn, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DUMAINE.—March 11th, at Burhee, the wife of Mr. Claude J. Dumaine, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH.—March 11th, at 7-2, Elysium Row, Calcutta, Edith Beaufort, daughter of A. Smith, Esq., C. S., aged 9 months and 8 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 759 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. SANDERS will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA. (Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		[illegible]	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. IRVINE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ...Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ...Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore ...... „	Sunday.
Vingorla...... „	Sunday.	Calicut ...... „	Sunday.
Goa ...... „	Monday.	Tellicherry ... „	Monday.
Carwar ...... „	Monday.	Cannanore ... „	Monday.
Compta ...... „	Monday.	Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta ...... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ...... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ...... „	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...... „	Thursday.
Beypore ...... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry. „	Thursday.
Cochin ...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 25th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, JAMES BANNATYNE, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree.*

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

SHIP "SIMOON," for Liverpool, will take ready Cotton at £2 per ton. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents Ship *Simoon.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue.*

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BAYARD," Captain JACKSON, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain JACKSON will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Capt. & Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," from London, are requested to send off boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Captain LOFTUS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ships's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of the Ship, *Peveril of the Peak.*

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton,* a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39 Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART.

W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND an insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed MONDAY the 25th instant, at ½ past 10 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House for the appointment of a Trustee of the abovenamed ESTATE in the place of Mr. Henry Durance Cartwright who is about to leave India.—Dated this 15th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees (100) one hundred per Share has been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Registered Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 15th April 1867.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 12th March 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of F. B. CAMA & Co.

ALL CREDITORS to this ESTATE are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned without delay, accompanied with Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866.

J. BEATTIE,
T. F. PUNNETT,
JEHANGHIER RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees to the Estate.

6, Rampart Row, 23rd February 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED and in the matter of Act XIX of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the day fixed for proceeding with the settlement of the List of CONTRIBUTORIES of the above named Company was adjourned by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, to WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at his Chamber, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Copies of all further Affidavit intended to be used at the hearing and further grounds of objection if any of the Contributories should be left at the Office of the undersigned before 5 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.—Dated this 7th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).—The above Company is prepared to undertake the TRANSMISSION of TELEGRAMS of TEN WORDS to any part of the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION on the usual cost of a Message of TWENTY WORDS.

Arrangements can be made whereby the address of Sender and Receiver can be reduced to one word only, thus allowing nine words for the body of the Telegram.

Messages can also be despatched to any part of the United Kingdom via Alexandria or Suez during the interruption of the direct European lines.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, Fort.

HENRY M. COLLINS.

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE.—The CREDITORS of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY in India are required on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. F. A. SPENCER, the Manager of the Arbitrators of the said Estate, at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. in the Elphinstone Circle, or in default thereof the Arbitrators will proceed to carry out the provisions of the Deed of arrangement as if there were no further claims on the Estate.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Arbitrators of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Estate.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 42, Falkland Road, one minute's walk from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. This Hotel has been furnished and laid out to meet the wants of the public in general. The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, and at moderate prices. Excellent accommodation for Gentlemen and Families. The largest and best ventilated Billard Room in Bombay. Pool every evening.

J. HIND & H. WEINTRAUB,
Proprietors.

Bombay, 21st February 1867.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings. Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on MONDAY the 25th, instant, at 4 P. M., to RECEIVE THE DIRECTORS' REPORT and the AUDITED BALANCE SHEET for the half year ending 31st December, 1866, and to appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2ND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND,
A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION,
SPECIALY FOR
NATIVE LADIES

Accommodation is also made in the First and Second Classes for Native Gentlemen accompanying their Ladies.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class............Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class............Rs. 1

Children under ten years, half price to First and Second Class only.

Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.

A number of Private Boxes, fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

Doors open at 7½—Performance to commence at 8½.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS
NEW FEATS

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ...ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lislie Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.	
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4	0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4	0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5	0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5	0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4	0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1	4
THE EGLINTON Tie, Black and Colors		1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... Per doz...	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs ...each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to 20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces ...each	2	12
Guryot's French Cantab „	2	12
Sponges and Bags	4	0
Hat Bands	1	4
Slippers, various kinds	2	0
Morning Dressing Gowns ...each	30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.
FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette,* Office, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Farm of the Poona Municipal Toll on Cattle, Conveyances, &c. or leaving the city, for eleven months of the ensuing Official year, viz., from 1st May, 1867 to 31st March, 1868, will be sold by Public Auction, at the office of the Municipality in Sookurwar Peit, at noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo. Particulars may be learnt at the above office any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) previous to the date of sale.

A. T. ETHERIDGE, Major,
Chairman, Managing Committee, Poona Municipality.

Poona, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 18th March 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, an Insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent be permitted to resume business as a Merchant, he giving up all Claims on his Estate for maintenance and agreeing to make over to his Trustees one half of the net profits he may realize during the next twelve months in excess of Rupees seven hundred per mensem. All persons interested may attend.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 1 o'clock P. M.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA, LAUD
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA. } Liquidators.

14th March 1867.

TO THE HOUSE OWNERS OF BOMBAY.—GENTLEMEN,—Our Canvasser MR. MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE informs me, that many of your Tenants wish to be supplied with GAS, but are prevented from having their Houses fitted with GAS PIPES in consequence of your being AFRAID of FIRE. I have obtained the following Certificate from a Fire Insurance Office, which I hope will thoroughly convince you that GAS is the SAFEST light that can be used.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

THO. PROUD, Resident Engr. and Manager,
Bombay Gas Company, (Limited.)

Offices, 1, Church Lane, 19th March, 1867.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

To THO. PROUD, ESQ., Manager, Bombay Gas Works.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether Buildings lighted by Gas are considered more hazardous than those lighted by Oil and Candle, I beg to inform you that it is generally understood at Home, that Insurance Companys for Insurance purposes give the preference to Buildings lighted by Gas, and experience has shown that more Fires occur at Home through using Candle and Oil Lights than result from the use of Gas for ordinary lighting purposes.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Marcantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SIXTEENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, March 11th 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK, } Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewey, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash.

2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NOW READY,

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATERCURE of KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA. *Written expressly for Indian Friends,* by CAPTAIN THOYTS, Bombay Staff Corps.

Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and will very shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at these stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co.,
Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.				
1	Gold Watch.			
2	Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.			
3	Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.			
4	Do.	8	do.	
5	Do.	6	do.	
6	Do.	4	do. Oval.	
7	Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.	
8	2 Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.			
9	1	Do.	and 1	colored Gold.
10	1	Do.	1	do.
11	1	Do.	1	do.
12	1	Do.	1	do.
13	1	Do.	1	do.
14	1	Do.	1	do.
15	1	Do.	1	do.
16	1	Do.	1	do.
17	1	Do.	1	do.
18	1	Do.	1	do.
19	1	Do.	1	do.
20	1	Do.	1	do.
21	1	Do.	1	do.
22	1	Do.	1	do.
23	1	Do.	1	do.
24	1	Do.	1	do.
25	1	Do.	1	do.
26	1	Do.	1	do.
27	1	Do.	1	do.
28	1	Do.	1	do.
29	1	do.	1	do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.	

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS, ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY, HATTERS, &c. &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public that their Stock is now complete for 1867.

The purchasing having been especially attended to by MR. J. WATSON who, for the last twenty years, has paid an annual visit to all the principal Manufacturing Districts of Europe, where the best and newest style of Goods are made for Paris and the West End of London.

They confidently assert without fear of contradiction that Gentlemen can see in their Stock a LARGER ASSORTMENT of the best quality and greater variety of Style and Fashion than is to be found in any two of the largest WEST END HOUSES OF LONDON, Poole included.

For GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, MR. WATSON has this season procured a NEW ARTICLE, made entirely from the finest ENGLISH and AUSTRALIAN WOOL combined, which they feel confident will give great satisfaction in wear, being entirely free from Cotton or Shoddy, will not require washing oftener than the best Goods and will wear for at least two years.

They are enabled to make TROWSERS of this Material for Rs. 12 per pair and Suits in proportion.

The complete Suit ....Rs. 40
or separately, Coat............ „ 21
Vest............ „ 9
Trowsers......... „ 12

Another NEW MATERIAL made from PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL, very fine and soft.

The complete Suit ....Rs. 50
or separately, Coat............ „ 25
Vest............ „ 10
Trowsers......... „ 16

J. & W. WATSON & Co. still pay particular attention to the long Established make, manufactured from PURE GERMAN WOOL which has gained for itself such a good name, not only all over India, but also in England; and have this year a larger assortment of it than ever. This make, it is well known, cannot be worn out in five or six years' wear. The price of the Suit is the same as it has been for the last twenty years, viz. Rs. 70. These prices, they confidently assert, are the lowest prices a Suit of the same quality of material can be obtained for in any part of the world.

POLITICAL, NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFOMS.

Their Political Military and Naval Uniforms have, for many years, been renowned for the superior quality of the Material, CORRECTNESS OF FIT and also as being sure to be the LATEST REGULATION in which J. & W. W. & Co., are always posted by their Agents in London.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS—Swords, Belts Pouches, Spurs, Buttons and Laces of the best London make only.

Specialites in Overcoats for Gentlemen intending visiting the Paris Exhibition, which will be found indispensible on the other side.

PEA JACKETS.—J. & W. WATSON & Co.'s Pea Jackets have secured general approbation on account of the elegance of their shape and the comfort it affords to the wearer.

PORTSMOUTH PILOT REEFING JACKETS.—Specialities in Knickerbocker Suits.

Specialites in Evening and Morning Suits for FULL DRESS and other purposes.

Gentlemen's Néglégé Suits.

Clothing of every description cut and made up on the premises by most experienced London Artists for Adults and Juveniles in the most Fashionable Styles and the best workmanship.

OUTFITS for any part of India or for going to England or France, a full supply of everything requisite being always kept in Stock for use.

J. & W. WATSON & Co. purchase their Cloths from the oldest and most respectable West of England Makers only, and can guarantee every article they sell. Their Superfine Broad Cloths are of the best make in Scarlet Black, Rifle Invisible Green, Blue and Fancy Colors.

Venetians, Meltons, Zephyrs, Elastics and Silk and Wool Coatings.

Regulation Fancy Cloths, all Colors for Military and Naval and Uniform.

DRESS TROWSERINGS.—Doeskins, Cassimers, Deerskins and Diagonals. Very finest Bedford Cords, Buckskins for Riding Trowsers and Breeches, Milled Flannels for Cricketing Suits.

Stout Milled Cloths, Pilots, Sealskins and Vecunas for Overcoats.

Plain and Fancy Cashmere Flannels warranted, all fine Wool for Suits and Shirts, Scarlet and Blue Serges for Regulation Uniform.

Vestings, all the newest Styles.

Trowserings in Linen Drills, Ducks, White and Fancy.

Travelling Rugs, real Mohair, in great variety, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

Scarlet Blankets.

Best London made Shirts.

Shirt fronts and Cuffs for Flannel Shirts.

1,000 doz. Shirt Collars, all the newest shapes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8 per doz.

Braces and Belts.

Scarves and Ties, fresh from Paris and London, comprising the latest Paris Styles for the Summer of 1867, just received by last mail.

Irish and French Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 16 per dozen.

Towels in Huckaback Baden and Royal Turkish.

Silk Alpacca and Cotton Umbrellas.

HATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. beg to say that they supply every article that can be required from the Boots for the feet, to the Hats for head.

Beginning with Hats, they have the last new Shapes just received Overland in Satin, Velvet, and Beaver Felt, from the Manufacturer who supplies CHAPMAN and MOORE, and many other of the first Hatters.

Their HAT STOCK is very large, comprising every description worn in England and France, and in addition the

Famous Canning .... } Air-chamber
Sir Thomas Trowbridge and Staff......... } Helmets.

To these, Messrs. WATSON & Co. have given great attention, and from long experience they feel sure that with these Helmets SUN STROKE IS IMPOSSIBLE, however much exposed to the Sun.

They have always on hand a Stock of from two to three thousand endless variety of Pagrees.

All the newest shapes in small Fancy Hats, some of the new shapes ventilated, can be worn in the Sun.

For Ladies riding in the Sun in the morning, J. & W. WATSON & Co. have a SPECIAL VENTILATED HAT, by which the pleasure of a ride can be enjoyed without the fatigue which is always the penalty paid for a ride without these Hats.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COCKED HATS, FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

HOSIERY.

Pants, Drawers, Under-vests in Merino, Gauze, Silk and Wool, and Spun Silk and Lamb's Wool, all sizes, and several of the best Makes, from Rs. 30 per dozen.

Knickerbocker Stockings Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8, Brown Cotton Ballbriggan and Thread Socks, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 24 per dozen.

Our White Cotton Hosiery is especially bleached for India and warranted not to spot and go into holes when washed.

Striped and Fancy Socks, the newest Styles, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 18 per dozen.

Fine Spun Silk and Silk and Wool.

Black and White Silk Socks, all sizes.

The best Merino Socks, fine and thin, for India wear.

Cartwright and Worner's Stout Merino Socks.

Clinton, Granby, Norway, Pelham, Simla and Spanish Brown and Grey Socks.

The Celebrated Screw Soles by the original maker, Dress, Walking Shooting Boots for Monsoon or Steamer or Summer wear, perfectly Waterproof in Patent Leather Calf and Enamel.

Shoes by the same Maker.

All the newest shapes in Slippers, Fawnskin finished Morocco.

Walking Sticks.
Camp Stools for Pic-nics.
Hand Glasses.
Binocula Glasses by Seroy, Paris.
Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Soap.
Airtight Japan Uniform Cases.
Calf and Enamelled Bags.
Overland Trunks and Railways for travelling.

No. 1 Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries.

Baroda,		15th March.
Rajcote,	(Kattywar)	do.
Bhooj,	(Kutch)	do.
Aden,		1st April.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Controller, Money Order Offices.

Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1867.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.
19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle

R. FELL & SON, AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, ON THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1867, at 12 O'CLOCK, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. RIMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 18th March, 1867.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxillary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.
WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.
Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.
ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.
LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.
HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.
Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.
GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bo[illegible] TREACHER & Co.
[illegible] ROGERS & Co.
Po[illegible] ROGERS & Co.
[illegible] TREACHER & Co.
Ku[illegible] BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Ko[illegible] BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

MAP OF INDIA, NEWEST EDITION.—Based upon the Surveys executed by order of the Surveyor-General, and other authorities showing the latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, the Railways, Post Offices, Canals, Military Stations, &c.; together with continuation of the British Trans-Gangetic Provinces, and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every information (that can be expected in a Map) up to the latest date.

Size 53 inches by 36 inches.
Price, net cash.

On Rollers, varnished for Office use............Rs. 25
In a Case, book form, in 2 parts .... „ 22

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded rims, Clasps, and Ornamental Medieval Covers, the Frontispiece is richly Illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a Sacred Painting by one of the Old Masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly Illuminated Frontispiece. The Volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with lock, and lined with white silk. Price, cash, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. MONK. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece............Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.—This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is therefore very advantageous.

Note Size, with Copying Book complete............Rs. 1[illegible]
Quarto Size Do. do. .... „ 20
Foolscap Size Do. do. .... „ 25

COPYING PRESSES.

Oil Papers. Letter.
Water Pans, and Brushes. Copying Books. Copying Ink.

Letter and Foolscap sizes, with Stand, Copying Book, Water Pan and Brush, Oil Paper, &c., Copying Ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Copy Presses *without stand* are supplied.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, OF THE BEST SEASONED MATERIALS.

Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; pen box and tray; slate (or record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer* the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations. Rs. 70.

Solid Mahogany or Oak Stationery Cabinets with *nine partitions* for holding paper and envelopes, with lock and key, and with drawer. Size, height 9-inches, length 14-inches, width 7-inches Price Rs. 70.

MORDAN'S METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.

Most highly finished in every respect, having duplicate keys and patent 7 guard lock, complete with tray, two patent Inks, movable small tray, and blotting book fastened with catch, and also with patent lid supporter.

No. 3 size.—Inches length 16, width 11½, depth 6¼. Price Rs. 55.
No. 5 size.—Inches length 19, width 13½, depth 7¼. Price Rs. 70.

A Leather Cover to fit either.
No. 3 Rs. 15 No. 5 Rs. 20.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a consignment of a new description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX, strongly brass bound, and of metal throughout, with HOBBS'S PATENT LOCK. It contains *Two Trays* with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, *two spring Inks,* ruler, &c., &c. The lid contains a separate partition with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers or valuables. For compactness and durability this Box is strongly recommended. Rs. 50 cash.

IRON FIRE-RESISTING DEED BOXES,
With Patent Seven-Guard Lock.

No. 12. Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide, Eleven inches deep............Rs. 60
„ 15. Twenty-six „ Eighteen „ Fourteen „ 90
(Admirably suited for holding Bullion, Jewels or Valuables).

AIR TIGHT JAPANNED METAL DEED BOXES.
With Patent Seven-Guard Lock

No. 19 Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide. Eleven inches deep............Rs. 35
„ 22. Twenty-six „ Eighteen „ Fourteen „ 60

MUSIC STOOLS.

SOLD MAHOGANY or ROSEWOOD, with Patent Metal Screw, Carved Claws or Plinths, Morocco Leather covered seats, stuffed with Horse Hair.

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 each, cash.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS ON THE HARMONIUM.

These useful articles of Furniture are indispensible to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood, with handsomely shaped back: the seat is covered with Morocco leather.

Price each Rs. 30.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Opera do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited,)
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the Chinese Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoe.	Hyson (Green.)

Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to make it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantage offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly suited to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Cuisine is more carefully supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hote at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb. 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanquin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaies; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Ocular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market very flat. No transactions reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	82½ p ct dis.
1,990,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	65 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank...	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China ...	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank...	[illegible]
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India ...	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct p.m. ex-di
600,000	100	100	......	Royal Bank of In...	36 per share
.....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	55 per share.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
.....	400	100	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	0 p. share.
,200,000	400	15	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	10 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p.s.
1,050,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	485 per share.
1,050,000	1,000	400	......	New Do. ...	10? p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	110 p.s.
11?,000	2,000	900	......	Household Land Investment Co.	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	550 p. sh.
......	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning...	190 per share.
2,150,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,050 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0½d. to ½d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	98¾.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ...	220 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	92
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	83
" " " 1842-43	
" " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	104 to 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	103
Five and a half per cent.	109

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st MARCH.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	250 to 255
Dhollera Bhownuggur	195 to 220
Surat Broach	185 to 215
Oomrawuttee Akote	200 to 215
Khandeish Barsee	150 to 180
Comptah	230 to 235
Vingorla	220 to 225
Veeraval	150 to 175
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	245 to 252
Khandeish Barsee	245 to 250
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 255
Hingunghaut	270 to 275
Broach	245 to 255
Veeraval	230 to 235
Vingorla	242 to 245

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 21.

Hodgson, Cornet G. R., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

McGrath, Assistant Surgeon H. F., Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from Central Provinces.

Green, Captain E. A., Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 21.

Walsh, Assistant Surgeon, 2/21st Foot, on leave, to Europe.

Bougdillon, Captain O., Pension Paymaster, P. D. A., to rejoin, to Poona.

Trueman, Lieutenant T., 11th Regiment N. I., on duty, to England.

Owen, Lieutenant C. A., 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 20th March.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of G. O. G. I. No. 808, dated 26th September, 1866, are admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th September, 1866, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Boyd, 11th Regiment N. I.

Captain John James Elder, 6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Elmhirst Roger Goode, 16th Regiment N. I.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain W. C. Mitchell, Bengal Staff Corps, and wing officer of the 4th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificte.

Captain W. M. Parratt, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Captain G. H. Basive, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

Lieutenant C. McNeile, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjaub.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20th March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mahomed Nubbee Khan as Consul at Bombay for the State of Muscat.

Lieutenant W. A. Salmon, 17th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda during the absence of Captain Reeves on special duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. H. J. Stopford assumed charge of his duties as Acting Adjutant Kolhapoor Local Infantry, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, on the 4th instant.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, appointed First Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. H. E. James, Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with powers, in the Khandeish District, to commit cases to the Sessions.

Mr. C. G. Kembell, to be Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to be Judge and Session Judge of Canara, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kulladghee, until further orders.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, to be Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, continuing to act as Judge of the Sudder Court and Judicial Commissioner in Sind until further orders.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, to be Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan for the detached Station of Rutnagherry continuing to act at Sholapoor until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapoor.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, to be Fist Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee on the departure of Mr. T. M. Mason on furlough to England, and to act as First Assistant to the Culladghee from the date of Mr. Mason's giving over charge.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, resumed chargeod of his duties on the 18th instant.

Mr. Mansuklal Mugutlal Munshi, is appointed Deputy Inspector of Gujarati Schools in the Island of Bombay.

The Chaplain in charge, F. Lloyd, Esq., Judge of Poona, Colonel H. J. Barr, Controller of Military Accounts and Major W. T. Chitty, Officiating Military Accountant, are appointed trustees of the Church of St. Paul at Poona.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major H. F. Disbrowe, Staff Corps, Political Agent at Muscat, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills with leave of absence for twelve months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 12th instant.

Major Stanley Scott, Acting Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. T. M. Mason, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee has been allowed leave of absence for twenty-three days preparatory to his departure on furlough to England.

Colonel J. H. Maxwell, R. E., Officiating Mint Master, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one months from the 1st proximo.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Mr. A. C. Watt, C.S., has passed his examination in the Marathi language.

Mr. H. L. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, in accordance with the test prescribed in para. II, Chap. V. of the Public Works Code.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
21 Henry Buck	Nichols	Boston, Nov. 16.	
Madras (s)	Joyner	Suez, March 8.	
Behar (s)	Black	Hongkong, March 1.	
Cannanore	Frederick	Bordeaux, Nov. 5.	

DEPARTURES.

March.		
21 Ragna	Taxt	Liverpool.
Oberta	Towill	Liverpool.

The B. I. and S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

WANTED, a COMPETENT CLERK, accustomed to keep accounts. Apply to Bellaire, Chinchpoogly. MR. G. H. BAYLY.

WANTED, a PULLING GIG, for 2 or 4 OARS, 2 preferred in good condition. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET at 11, Forbes Street, they are newly Painted, Papered, and Matted. Rents Rs. 100 and 75, also ONE ROOM on the top Floor of a house in Forbes Street, facing the Sea with or without Office furniture, Rent Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

S. S. "BEHAR" from China.—Consignees are informed, that all Cargo remaining on board this vessel at 5 P. M. on SATURDAY the 23rd instant, will be landed at their risk and expense.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st March 1867. Superintendent P. & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, neatly furnished, situate at Breach Candy, facing the Sea. It is one of the coolest premises in that locality. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
11, Forbes Street.

S. S. "LYBIA," from Liverpool 12th Feb., S. S. "ADALIA," from Liverpool 17th February.—The whole of the Cargo of the former, and part of that of the latter vessel, has arrived per "MADRAS," and is now being landed at the Town Custom House. Consignees are requested to take delivery as soon as possible.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bomaby, 21st March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "CANNANORE," GACHET, Master, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain GACHET will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1867. Agents ship *Cannanore*.

EUROPE HOTEL, 28, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. B. FELMON, the PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel begs most respectfully to announce to the Public and the Gentry of Bombay, that the Hotel which is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner will be opened on the 28th instant to which the Patronage of the kind public is solicited.
The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the best description, good accommodation for Board and Lodging.

NOTICE.—A fellow that witnessed the Boat Race of to-day fancies he has a boat that will lick anything this side of creation and will run any boat for Rs. 50 from Dolphin Light House round the Sunken rock buoy, and back on the 31st March.
RULES,—No less than six oars to enter.
The Boat will be at Dolphin Light at 3 P.M., to start from there round to the southward Sunken rock buoy to a beam of H. M.'s *Octavia*.
An announcement will be made in a future advertisement where the money is to be staked.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held this day, FRIDAY, the 22nd March 1867, in the Girls' School, Byculla. His Excellency the Governor in the chair. After which the distribution of prizes to the children will take place to commence at 5 P.M.
The attendance of all interested in the Schools is particularly requested at the above hour.
JOHN CAMERON,
Byculla School, 21st March 1867. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of JEWRAJ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NAGSEY, AMERJEE HEMJEE, LILLADHUR VISER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMPSEY DOSSA and LUCKUMSEY DEROO all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, Traders whose ESTATE has been vested in Trustees in pursuance of the said Act.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the 4th day of April next at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint Mr. JAMES RANKEN as a Trustee of the above Estate in the Room of Messrs. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT and JAMES HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL resigned.—Dated this 21st day of March 1867.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SILVERWARE, by the well-known makers, ELKINGTON & Co.—Under instructions from the Liquidators of an Estate, MESSRS. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the undermentioned very valuable Silverware, viz.:—
12 sets of Rich Fiddle Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks, by Elkington and Co., in 12 different lots, for 12 persons each.
12 sets of best Silver-handled Table and Dessert Knives in 12 lots, for 12 persons each.
12 rich Silver Melon Knives, with 12 carvers, each pair in a lot.
12 rich large and small Silver-handled Carvers, with 12 Forks to match, each pair in a lot.
23 rich Pattern Silver Salt Cellars, each pair in a lot.
5 very richly chased Silver Cruet Frames, each with 6 rich cut glass bottles with silver tops, each in a lot.
8 sets of richly melon pattern Silver Dish Covers, 4 in a set, and each set in a lot.
1 pair of rich silver Vegetable Dishes with silver handles of the newest style, each to hold three different kinds of viands.
6 very richly chased large and small round and oblong Silver Salvers, each in a lot.
1 very richly chased Silver six-lights Candelabra, with rich glass shades with Silver Sockets.
1 pair of very richly chased Silver four-lights Candelabra with rich glass shades, with Silver Sockets.
3 pairs of very richly chased Silver three-lights Candelabra with rich glass shades, with Silver Sockets, each pair in a lot.
12 pairs of richly chased Silver Table Candlesticks, with rich glass shades with Silver Sockets, each pair in a lot.
And a few lots of Silver and other articles such as Khoonchas, Rose-water Bottles, Water pot, lotas, &c. &c.
Eight large and small English chests and Cabinets with Chubb's locks and keys, each in a lot.
The above will be on view from Monday the 1st proximo.
N. B.—The above lot of Silverware was made expressly to order by Elkington & Co., and is worthy of inspection.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st March 1867.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

THE annual general meeting of "The Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay" is to take place in the Girls' School, Byculla, at 4 P. M. to-day. The advertisement calling this meeting caused us to doubt whether the new Society could possibly be our old friends of the "Bombay Education" under a new name. On carefully reading the advertisement, however, we feel sure that "The Society for promoting the education of the poor" is identical with the old "Education Society" which has existed in Bombay for half a century. The changed name of the Society has apparently been resolved upon at a private meeting, and as it has not been adopted in consequence of any bequeathment, we may suppose the Managing Committee considered that the objects of the Society would be advanced by altering its designation. We should like to hear the reasons which influenced the Committee of the Schools in this matter. They must be very sound and strong ones indeed when a long-established, familiar, and well-sounding name has been changed to one of considerably greater length and considerably less meaning—and one, moreover, which affixes a badge of humiliation to every child that enters the Schools. "The Society for the promotion of the education of the poor" can receive within its schools only those who are ready to be acknowledged paupers, to the exclusion of those who are not in financial poverty. Do the Society desire to see their schools become literally "poor-houses"? The new designation must take away the last spark of self-respect which may possibly remain in the bosoms of the children whose education is being "promoted" by the Society because they are "poor," although they may be children for whose board and education certain monthly payments may be made by their friends. We reserve our further remarks on this subject until after the meeting of this afternoon.

LORD CRANBORNE has postponed the settlement of the Mysore question for fully fifteen years. This is, in effect, the meaning of the late Secretary of State's very guarded announcement that the Conservative Ministry have resolved not to annex Mysore on the death of the present Rajah, but to prolong the sequestration of the Kingdom and its administration by British officers at all events until the coming of age of the child whom the Rajah has adopted and proclaimed as his heir and successor. One point, then, has been gained for the people of Mysore; they will not be summarily thrown back into a state of barbarism from which British interference rescued them thirty-five years ago, the fruits of a generation of good government will not be utterly and recklessly wasted by the restoration to absolute power of a Prince who while he was on the throne showed himself unfit to rule, and who, since his independent authority was taken away from him, has become the mere creature of the agitators and intriguers who abound in every native Court. As to the future, it is needless to speculate what will be the course of Indian policy fifteen years hence. By the time the boy whom the Tory Government has determined to recognize reaches manhood, events may have occurred to make plain to all men the folly and danger of releasing Mysore from its subjection to the British Government. It is well to note that Lord Cranborne himself is evidently very anxious as to the possible results of the policy he has adopted. He is most careful to explain—repeating the phrase over and over again—that he gives no pledge as to what will be done hereafter, and does not wish in any way to fetter the discretion of ministers who may come after him. He even makes the bold and significant statement that, "whatever treaties or enjoyments may be entered into, the welfare of the people of India "must override them all." "Therefore" he adds, "I should be sorry now to pledge any "future Government to any course which might "honestly and clearly seem to be at variance "with the interests of the people of Mysore. "But, reserving that point, as far as we can see "it may well be hoped that a practical share in "the government of the whole or a portion of "the country—*probably that would be the best*—"might be given to this young man. *I am only* "*stating my own individual opinion*—merely "stating what the circumstances of the case as "they stand before us now may seem to justify. "But I wish again to repeat that I am uttering "no pledge. With those on whom the responsibility of deciding may lie, when the proper "time comes, let the decision rest. Our only "object now is to so order our proceedings that "they should be able to arrive at an easy and "just decision." We see in these hesitating utterances the dread of responsibility which afflicts the present Government. To compromise, evade, put off, and escape in some way or other from the necessity of honestly declaring their opinions on any subject, seems to be the cardinal principle of what is by courtesy called the policy of the Conservative party in our day. Lord Cranborne's speech bears manifest signs of the conflict of interests which has been going on in the India Office, if not in the Cabinet itself, and which in the end seems to have compelled Government to choose a neutral course, with the vain hope of conciliating all parties. In the earlier portion of the speech, in which he discussed the legal question of the right of the Rajah of Mysore to claim the throne for himself and his heirs—lineal or adopted—in perpetuity, Lord Cranborne conclusively disposed of the claim set up for the Rajah by his friends, by showing that the treaty which gave him the kingdom was, so far as the government of Mysore was concerned, merely personal, and that the famous Despatch of Lord Canning carefully excluded the Rajah, he being then dispossessed of the actual government of his own territories, from the enjoyment of the right of adoption. He then, however, perplexes us with the counter-statement, "I think that the "adoption questions does not arise on the present occasion," and he assumes throughout the rest of his speech that "the young man is the "lineal son of the Maharajah." There is here probably some imperfection in the reporting; for if what Lord Cranborne intended to say was that, in spite of the limitations of Lord Canning's Despatch, the Government proposed to grant the privilege of adopting heirs to every Prince and Chief in India without reservation, he ought surely to have given the House of Commons more full and precise information as to his reasons for sanctioning this large extension of the modern policy of conciliation. No one ever thought of disputing the right of the Rajah of Mysore to adopt a son to inherit his personal property, but this is a very different thing from the privilege of adopting a political heir. There is a passage in the speech of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who called the attention of the House of Commons to this matter, which shows how little importance ought really to be attributed to the assertions of the Rajah's partisans that the English Government would, if it refused to recognize the adoption, deprive the Rajah of all the consolations of his religion. "For a long time," said Sir Henry, "it was "believed both in India and in England that "the Rajah had an intention of bequeathing his "territory on his decease in free gift to the "British Government, but, *being disappointed* "*at not being himself restored, he lent his ear to* "*other counsels*, and in the end adopted a son "and heir as his successor, according to the "Hindoo law." If this view of the case be correct, the conduct of the Rajah must not be ascribed to his sense of religious duty, but to his desire to revenge himself on the English Government, and the solemn act of adoption of a son and heir is found to be nothing better than a political intrigue. Why then should the British Government pay so great reverence to a law of the Hindoo religion which the Rajah himself evidently was ready to violate at any moment for the sake of regaining his lost dominion?

Lord Cranborne assures us that there are political reasons why Government should not refuse to recognize the Rajah's adopted son. "There "exists," he says, "a considerable feeling "among many distinguished princes in India in "regard to the policy of the Government in "this case;" and, though he disclaims being actuated by motives of fear, he thinks it is the duty of England to consult the wishes and calm the minds of these "influential feuda-"tories." Moreover, Lord Cranborne himself has become a convert to the doctrine that Native States are the safety-valve of our Indian Empire. "I do not myself," he says, "see our way at present to employ very largely "the natives of India in the regions under our "immediate control. But it would be a very "great evil if the result of our dominion was "that the natives of India who were capable of "government should be absolutely and hopelessly "excluded from such a career. The great "advantage of native States is that they "afford an outlet for statesman-like capa-"city such as has been alluded to." This well-known argument may have been applicable to the India of the time of Sir John Malcolm, when really independent native States existed in this country; but it has become a mere transparent pretence, a hollow mockery of liberalism, in these days, in which the most powerful native Princes are feudatories of the English Government, and not one of them dares to raise to high office any of his subjects possessed of statesman-like capacity who is opposed to our rule. Is it not simply laughable to talk of the opportunities of distinction which patriotic natives enjoy in the dominions of Scindia, Holkar, or the Nizam? What glory can be achieved by generals of armies that are not permitted to fight; what honours reward the ambition of civilians in native States who may be gifted with the capacity for administration of a Nana Furnavees? There is no career in India for a native unless he frankly accepts English supremacy and endeavours to the utmost of his ability to apply the English system of Government to his own country. Look at the men who have made themselves famous in our time as Prime Ministers of native princes. These men are with the help of the English Residents the real rulers of the States which they profess to govern in the names of their Royal masters; and, if the princely puppets were all deposed, the machinery of government would but work more smoothly. We coquet with native princes as Louis Phillippe used to coquet with the citizens of Paris. He made himself a *bourgeois* like unto them, and pretended to sympathize with them in all their sentiments and prejudices; he left them the narrow streets and picturesque variety of houses that made old Paris so charming, and encouraged them to revive and cherish recollections of the time when France was, under the rule of Napoleon, the first of nations. No sooner had the people become familiar with such associations than they began to ridicule and finally barricaded their streets against and turned out of his kingdom the enlightened monarch who had thus cultivated their taste for nationality. The new man who came in Louis Philippe's place drove straight streets through Paris, clearing away the strongholds of sentiment and revolutionary violence, and placing the whole capital completely at the mercy of his soldiers. Having thus seated himself securely on his throne, he can afford either to give his subjects the rein or apply the curb without endangering the stability of his dynasty. The moral of the illustration is that we should do well to remember we are playing a very bold game in attempting to combine the military despotism on which our empire in India rests with the unlimited license of representative government. Men in England talk as if by kindness and cajoleries we could drive human nature out of native princes and make them sincerely loyal to a Government that in their hearts they cannot but utterly detest. Why not face the fact that the utmost we have to expect from these men is a surly neutrality? Refuse what they ask, and they are dissatisfied; concede anything to their clamours, and they become insolent. The determination of the Government not to annex Mysore will not excite the gratitude of Scindia or the Nizam, it will simply put a premium on agitation, and encourage every one who is discontented to raise a more vehement outcry for the redress of his grievances. Our power in this country can never rest on the affection of our natural enemies, the native princes, and the sooner Government becomes convinced of this truth, the more security will there be for the welfare of the people of India.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

LAST night again the House of Commons was even more crowded than on the 11th February, to hear Mr. Disraeli explain the practical intentions of the Government, which, as everybody knew, had been absolutely unsettled till within 48 hours at most of the explanation. The speech of the 11th was a speech to gain (or lose) time. Between the 11th and Saturday, February 23rd, when the Cabinet met for the last time before the practical explanation, the Government were wavering between two entirely distinct plans, a large plan including household suffrage in the boroughs, but tempered by double votes in respect of two distinct qualifications such as (say) an income tax receipt as well as the household qualification, and perhaps tempered also by the cumulative vote, and a small commonplace plan like £6 rating,—which means £8 rental,—in the boroughs. Nobody knew which way the scales would incline, though everybody knew that this doubt as to the proposal of the Government existed. Indeed the resolutions laid on the table, including as they did the very curious and ambiguous one about "the principle of plurality," sufficiently attested the existence of this controversy in the Cabinet itself. The knowledge of the doubtful state of the question gave intensity to the interest felt. And I do not think the House of Commons has ever held so large a number of persons as it did last night. Lord Russell was there, of course, peering out like a carved face on the top of a stick, from his seat under the gallery; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the duke of Cambridge were there with Lord Halifax, Lord Clarendon,—at one time Lord Derby,—and a great many other peers, Whig and Tory; in the gallery devoted to peers, and facing the speaker were as novel,—and as usual close together,—Earl Granville's ox-like head with its benignant gentle eyes, and the Duke of Argyll's strongly cut Presbyterian face, with its stiff angular lines, often turned to each other as if in close communion. Sometimes the Duke of Argyll in an eager moment bent forward and fixed his chin on the side of the gallery in which position he looked as like one of the baby cherubs in the Madonna di San Sisto, as an adult and red haired Scotch peer, but yet really wrapt away in a sort of political trance of extacy, could look. In the reporters' gallery the crowd was so great that a good many got no seats at all and were compelled to stand during the first two hours of the debate. The House itself (which always empties after prayers when members have secured their seats), filled early again and Mr. Disraeli walked in (quite uncheered) at about a quarter past four. Before the explanation began there was a pleasant little comedietta to relieve the suspense. In a recent Dublin meeting summoned by the Lord Mayor, Cardinal Cullen was present in full ecclesiastical costume and was given the seat of honour. The Lord Mayor's meeting was a political one to support the Government in putting down Fenianism, and naturally enough Cardinal Cullen was a trump card to play at such a meeting. But the red stockings and Cardinal's hat and the official recognition of the Cardinal's ecclesiastical rank, had been a terrible trial to the worthy member for North Warwickshire, Mr. Newdegate, who had given notice of a question to Mr. Disraeli, "whether it was consistent with the laws of this country or with ecclesiastical law, that an ecclesiastic should, in the capacity of a Cardinal legate of the Court of Rome, be permitted as representing that Court, but without being accredited to the Court of England, or recognized in any diplomatic capacity, to interfere on public occasions of an official character, by advice or otherwise, with matters touching the Government of the United Kingdom." Mr. Disraeli was very happy in his reply. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, he said amidst a roar of laughter, did not consult the Government about the guests he invited on that occasion. But, in deference to his honourable friend's wishes, he had made inquiries, as far as he could do so with delicacy or decency, as to the motives and arrangements of the Lord Mayor, and he had discovered that there was nothing at all exclusive in the deference paid to the Roman Catholic religion. What the Lord Mayor's own religious opinions might be, Mr. Disraeli said that he was absolutely ignorant, but at all events the Lord Mayor had also invited the Archbishop of Dublin (Protestant) and the head of the Presbyterian denomination—the President of the Presbyterian Assembly—also an eminent Wesleyan and other eminent men of different religious views. No precedence was given to the Cardinal but what would have been accorded in any private assembly. He was a Cardinal Prince of Rome—which is not *necessarily* an ecclesiastical rank at all as there are Cardinals who are not ecclesiastics,—and as such he was given precedence over less distinguished persons. He was not sure that Cardinal Cullen was a Cardinal legate,—"He is not" shouted Sir George Bowyer roughly amidst greater laughter,—but as a Cardinal his own church gave him rank above other Archbishops. Mr. Disraeli remembered a committee, he said, of which the late Sir Robert Inglis was the chief member which had to confer with the late Cardinal Wiseman, and some of its members were, like Mr. Newdegate, "annoyed" at his coming in Cardinal costume. But Sir Robert Inglis, who, in spite of extreme views, was at least a "very well informed man" (great laughter at the expense of poor Mr. Newdegate), "admonished" his friends that they were entirely wrong in objecting to receive a Cardinal in the costume which a Cardinal had the right to wear. "Sir Robert Inglis treated him accordingly with the utmost ceremony and attention," and the Lord Mayor of Dublin might surely do what Sir Robert Inglis had thought it right to do. "Sir, I really think it highly desirable" added Mr. Disraeli "that the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland should mix a little more in the world and enter a little more into society than they have done;"—great laughter and cheering followed this expression of opinion, and when Mr. Disraeli said, as he sat down, that it would be a good thing both for Protestants and Catholics if the grandees on both sides could see a little more of each other, the House, delighted with his reply, cheered him heartily. This little success, however, did not much encourage Mr. Disraeli for the great performance of the night. It was evident that he was either ill or disgusted with the task he had to perform, and when he rose to explain the actual ministerial plan, and move that the speaker do leave the chair and the House go into Committee on the resolutions which had been laid on the table, he began without any sign of elasticity or interest in his own proceeding. He explained that the fifth resolution about "the principle of plurality" was one which the Government had never adopted except provisionally; and that though they had only intended even to suggest its application in the very moderate form of proposing that these persons who might have a *double* qualification for the borough franchise should have two votes, but never more than two, yet on the whole they now thought best to withdraw it altogether, and to extend the borough franchise without any novelty of principle. His proposal then which he explained with much brevity and clearness but without the slightest verve or apparent spirit, was as follows:—

BOROUGHS.

To lower the borough franchise to £6 rating so admitting	130,000
To give it to University graduates, clergymen, certificated schoolmasters, &c. so admitting	10,000
To give it to all with £50 worth of funded property, so admitting	7,000
To give it to all who had had £30 for a whole year in the savings bank, so admitting	35,000
To give it to all paying 20s. a year in direct taxes, so admitting	30,000
Total	212,000

COUNTIES.

To lower the franchise to £20 rating,—so admitting	82,500
To give it to University graduates, clergymen, &c. as above	15,000
" those having £50 of funded property.	32,000
" " £30 in savings bank for a year	25,000
" persons paying £20 in discount taxes	52,000
	206,500

and subtracting a few double qualifications, Mr. Disraeli believes that the enfranchisement will altogether cover about 400,000 new voters in counties and boroughs together. As to the redistribution of seats his scheme is this, to disfranchise altogether, Yarmouth, Lancaster, Totnes, Reigate, as a penalty for extreme corruption, so gaining 7 seats, and to take one seat from every small borough having a population under 7,000, so gaining 30 seats to distribute.

Mr. Disraeli phrased his last expedient as "begging those boroughs with a population of less than 7,000 to spare us their superfluous representation," a courteous phraseology which excited great amusement in the House. Mr. Disraeli professed too much delicacy to mention the boroughs which will have to "spare their superfluous representation," but as no borough, except disfranchised for corruption, is to lose *both* members, and no borough except under the same circumstances with only one member, is to lose it at all, it is not difficult to make out, what the suffering boroughs are to be. Calne, which has only one member already is spared, and so is Arundel, with its Catholic member; but Cirencester, Cockermouth, Devizes, (there would go the great questioner Mr. Darby Griffith who was the lowest on the last poll) Harwich, Hertford, Honiton, Huntingdon, Knaresborough, Leominster, Lichfield, Ludlow, Lymington, Maldon, Marlborough, Marlow, Richmond, Ripon, Tewkesbury, Thetford, Wells, Andover, Bodmin, all lose a member; and whether Dorchester is or is not the 23rd I am not quite sure. The register for 1865 gave it less than 7,000 population, but the estimated population for 1866 was over the mark. These 30 members are to be apportioned (if the bill passes which seems to me very unlikely) as follows: To Hartlepool, Darlington, Burnley, Stalybridge, St. Helens, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Middlesborough, some "town in the Black Country" not yet selected, Croyden, Gravesend and Torquay, one member each. The Tower Hamlets are to be divided and the new division to return two members. That takes 14 members. The London University is to have one member, which takes up 15 of the seats disposable. Then of the counties, North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, West Kent, East Surrey, Middiesex, South Staffordshire and South Devon, are to be divided and each new division to have two members, which exhausts 29 seats, and South Lancashire (which already returns three members) is to be divided and have two members for each division which takes up the last and thirtieth seat.

Such is the Government plan. But what chance has it? When Mr. Disraeli sat down, Mr. Lowe rose to oppose the *form* of procedure—namely, the going into Committee on resolutions of the abstract and excessively general character laid on the table, when a definite scheme which might, of course, be embodied in a definite bill, was now before the House. Mr. Lowe has been rendered very savage by the refusal of the Conservatives to take his advice which was simply to refuse all reform. And Mr. Lowe when he is savage is a very unpleasant customer indeed. No man in the House represents a stronger form of the coarser kind of intellectual power. But no man in the House represents a keener form of what may be called the feminine type of malice against opponents. In his Reform speeches, which have just been republished, he speaks with incidental ease, of Mr. J. S. Mill as belonging (with his father the late James Mill) to the "metaphysical" school of Reformers. Now I feel confident that the epithet was selected with some care, just as you may sometimes hear a woman compliment another on "having such a sweet colour today" when she believes that her friend has rouged, and what is more, believes that her friend knows her belief on the subject. Nothing will annoy Mr. Mill more than to be dubbed in the House one of the "metaphysical school of Reformers," and Mr. Lowe, who always loves to pitch into Mr. Mill, knew this and selected his epithet accordingly. Last night he was particularly bitter on the Government. The Government have offended him and he is determined to make them feel. He pointed out the absurdity of going into Committee on a vague and abstract plan which has absolutely no connexion at all with the concrete and substantial proposal which Mr. Disraeli had made, but which he had not put actually before the House in form at all;—he said the resolutions were like a balloon in the air, above the bill which Mr. Disraeli had sketched, but not even attached to it by any physical or moral tie. He ridiculed the idea of the Government that they could deal with this subject without any personal responsibility. He said that to assign it as a reason that so many Governments had perished in dealing with this question,—to assign *that* as a reason why a weak Government should take it up and not risk its life upon it, was to put a premium on speculative measures by the sort of Governments most prone to speculative measures,—the Governments which had little to lose by defeat. In short, he said "you want us to put the brand of Cain upon you, in order that nobody may kill you." It was a speech full of nasty hits of which I can give you now no more, for my time and space are all but at an end, but it damaged the Government sadly as did Mr. Bright's protest against both their procedure and their bill. He described thus how 20s. taxation franchise was a franchise that would give a vote to a ratcatcher who kept 4 dogs under the new dog-tax and in general ridiculed the whole measure and still more the procedure by resolution on which Mr. Gladstone also made a most effective onslaught, pointing out that actually one of the "abstract" resolutions was in direct collision with one of the concrete provisions mentioned by Mr. Disraeli. For the abstract resolutions say that the *main* principle governing the distribution of seats, will be to give members to places now *unrepresented*, while the concrete plan purposes to give 15 of the 30 seats to counties which are now represented.

When Mr. Disraeli *crept* to the table to defend his procedure or at least to apologise for it, and say that *some* of the resolutions, at last the "boundary" resolution, might be passed and that he would withdraw what were not in season any longer, I never saw a man look so beaten and so humiliated in my life. My brief impression of the whole thing is that the bill won't pass and that the Tories must soon resign.

A PASSENGER from Bombay by the steamer *Carnatic*, which took the extra mail of the 20th ultimo to Suez, sends us the following notes of the voyage:—This extra mail experiment is not safe to trust to, for any one at least who counts upon getting home in the same manner as by the ordinary mails. It appears to depend very much upon the arrival of the Calcutta steamer at Aden whether passengers from Bombay get on or not with the mails. We arrived for instance at two o'clock in the morning at Aden, and found the Calcutta steamer waiting, and prepared to start in an hour after our arrival. The option was given us of packing up our traps in the dead of the night and going on board the *Nubia* within half an hour, but not only was it a very difficult matter to pack up in so short a notice without lights, and with stewards all asleep, but we were cooly informed that the *Nubia* was nearly quite full and that we would be very badly provided with accommodation, if we did go on board. We all determined on remaining where we were, and in this case it was fortunate perhaps we did so, as the day before yesterday we came up with the *Nubia* going at half speed owing to some derangement in her machinery. We waited alongside till this was put to rights, and after ascertaining that she could get on without us she steamed ahead again, and will be in Suez probably some eight hours before us. I think, however, it is scarcely fair to the passengers by the Bombay steamer to treat them in this way, as it is still doubtful whether we may not have to wait a week in Egypt, for the next mail. Our having to do so or not will depend upon whether the steamer at Alexandria is ready and the *Nubia's* passengers are sent on ahead of us.

THE *Powla*:—Our readers will be glad to hear that the second line of rails between Shapoor and Kussara will be opened early in April, being now nearly finished. The doubling of the line from Callian to Kurjut proceeds more slowly.

THE *Overland Mail*:—Mr. Baillie Cochrane,—On March 1, to call the attention of the House to the exportation of coolies from the East Indies.

Major Anson,—On February 26, to move for a select committe to inquire into the duties performed by the British army in India and the Colonies; and also to inquire how far it might be desirable to employ certain portions of her Majesty's native Indian army in our colonial and military dependencies.

Mr. O'Reilly,—To add to Major Anson's motion, "or to organize a force of Asiatic troops for general service in suitable climates."

THE same:—The liquidators of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Messrs. Young, Hewett, and Norman) have intimated that they have determined to return immediately to the shareholders of the first and second issues of shares the sum of 6*l*. per share, and to the shareholders of the third issue who have paid their calls in full, the sum of 1*l*. per share.

The same:—Yesterday it was stated before the chief clerk in Chancery that in the Agra and Masterman's Bank the creditors would be paid in full; and in the London and Bombay Bank, Mr. James Cooper, the official liquidator, expected 20*s*. in the pound would be paid; and in the Commercial Bank already a dividend of 10*s*. had been paid, and more was anticipated. In the Birmingham Bank, 20*s*. would be paid to the creditors.

THE INTERRUPTION ON THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

A TELEGRAM dated the 20th instant from Mr. Walton to the Secretary to Government was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press, informs us that Sir Arnold Kemball apprehends that there will be a very protracted interruption owing to inundations which have spread over a great extent of country between Bagdad and Mosul. Arrangements are being made for connecting broken links, but they must necessarily be partial and liable to suspension. He has promised to keep Mr. Walton informed of the prospects of early restoration of telegraph communication. In the meantime, senders of messages must accept all risks, and messages will be forwarded by the best means available. The director has telegraphed for information about the Russian route, and will report further on receiving reply from Major Smith.

BOMBAY.

MR. C. G. KEMBALL has been confirmed in his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat.

CAPTAIN W. M. PARRAT, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

THE American barque *Henry Buck*, Captain J. B. Nichols, arrived yesterday from the port of Boston with a cargo of ice, apples, and sundries.

DR. STEDMAN has, we understand, been appointed Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College, in room of Dr. Hunter; and Dr. Sylvester will act as Occulist to the hospital.

YESTERDAY upon the application of Mr. Hurrell, of the firm of Crawford and Hurrell, Sir Charles Sargent appointed Mr. T. F. Punnett a trustee to the estate of Premchund Roychund, in the room of Mr. J. L. Scott, proceeded to Europe.

THE acting Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a bundle of boots and clothes from Dr. Hunter for destitute Europeans; and Rs. 10 from "A Traveller in the East" for the poor-box at the Fort Police Court.

AT the Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Education Society this afternoon, the prizes will be distributed in the school room by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay and Mrs. Fitzgerald. It is expected that a large number of subscribers and friends will be present.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Capt. W. Blake, arrived yesterday afternoon with the China Mail. She left Hongkong on 1st, Singapore 8th, Penang 10th, and Point de Galle 17th March. The following is the list of passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and child; Messrs. R. Pestonjee, Bhugwagur, Lanton, Palman, Gibson and Ralli; Mr. and Mrs. Boustead; Messrs. J. Lucas, J. Kindle, Kandall, and Gardner.

THE Government have appointed R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Clark, of the ship *Albert Victor*, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision between the ships *Thunderbolt* and *John Bunyan* in the Bombay Harbour, on the 28th February last, while in pilotage charge. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P.M.

WE understand that Government have, on the recommendation of a majority of the committee of the House of Correction, sanctioned the dismissal of Mr. William Bailey, the superintendent, and Mr. Gorman, the deputy superintendent, of the jail. There are numerous applications for the vacant offices, and the acting Chief Magistrate, the president, has called a meeting of the committee at 4 o'clock this day at the Fort Police Court for the purpose of filling up the vacancies.

AN adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the East-India Press Company was held at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers yesterday afternoon. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday in the chair. Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee was re-elected a director of the Company, and Messrs. G. A. Barnett and Jehangheer R. Moody were elected auditors for the ensuing year. It was also resolved that the agreement for the lease of the Press houses and machinery at Sholapore and Julgaum to Mooljee Jetha and Co. be confirmed, and that the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to sign the same. Another resolution was likewise agreed to, that an estimate be prepared for finishing the building at Barsee and that if it does not exceed Rs. 20,000 the directors be requested to raise that sum, and if more, that another meeting be called to consider the matter.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) was held at the offices of the Company yesterday afternoon,—Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. There was little more than a quorum of shareholders present. After Mr. John Smith (the manager) had read the notice which had been advertised and the minutes of last meeting, the chairman moved the confirmation of the resolution passed formerly in favour of the formation of a new company in place of the present one, with a reduced capital; and this motion, having been seconded by Mr. Prentis, was put to the meeting, and carried, one shareholder holding up his hand in dissent. Mr. Prentis moved and Mr. Hossack seconded—"That the Financial Association of India and China be wound up voluntarily;" and this was carried unanimously. Mr. Acland then proposed—"That John Smith, Esq., the present manager, be appointed liquidator of the Association, and that the directors be authorised to continue in office until the final dissolution of the Company and to exercise all the powers vested in them, as such directors by the Articles of Association." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Bogie, and was carried like the others without any discussion. The meeting then separated.

THE last weekly summary of deaths is more satisfactory than the previous one; the total number of casualties from all causes being 345 against 353 or 8 less than in that period and 142 below the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, and also 55 less than in the corresponding period last year.

RACE OR CASTE	Cholera	Small-pox	Measles	Fever	Other diseases	Accident.	Total.
Boodhist—Jain, &c. ...	...	1	...	2	6	...	9
Brahmun ...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
Lingaet ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Bhatia ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	8
Hindoo of other Castes..	...	17	...	52	76	3	148
Hindoo Out-castes ...	...	8	...	15	7	1	31
Moosulman ...	...	18	...	28	53	...	99
Parsee ...	...	1	...	4	6	...	11
Jew ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Native Christian ...	...	4	...	3	10	1	18
Indo-European...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Negro-African ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chinese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	...	52	...	109	176	6	345
Corresponding Week, 1865 ...	3	64	29	245	56	3	400

SAILORS' LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last a lecture was given in the Floating church by E. Chapple, Esq., on "*The Wonders of Sea and Sky*," to an audience composed entirely of sailors, and on matters which they daily and hourly witness, and too often almost unnoticed and without reflection. The sea was described in its extent, quantity, depth, colour, chemical composition, temperature and uses; the theories of its saltness, the great physical features of its tidal and current movements, their directions and causes; and the nature of the winds and storms, their origin, laws, uses, and beneficial effects. The sun and moon, the planets and fixed stars, their distances, size, bulk, the theories respecting their atmospheres, influence on the earth and seas, and their past and present uses in navigation; and the origin, progress, present state and uses of astronomical science were fully noticed, and the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as displayed in the order, harmony, and beauty of the universe, were admirably brought out. The lecture contained a very great variety of deeply interesting facts, the result of patient research, and would be interesting and useful in a permanent readable form. It was listened to with almost breathless attention, and a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer for his kindness. The national anthem was sung in conclusion.

THE INGENIOUS FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Barton, Bhugwuntrow Purushram, a planmaker and draughtsman, and Succaram Yeshwunt, were brought up from remand on a charge of fraudulently and dishonestly forging Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each; and Wasoodew Govind, with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

The main facts in the evidence of Mr. Alfred Edgington, the chief superintendent of police, have been already published in our issue of the 15th instant. It appears that false currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, similar to the five which were seized by the police in this case, had been in circulation for some months past; they had deceived experienced Europeans, and one of them at least had passed undetected by a European firm of the highest standing. The matter had thus caused great anxiety to the Bank of Bombay authorities and to Major Henderson, late acting Commissioner of Police, who had for some time been exerting every endeavour to discover the culprits. It is due to Major Henderson to state that he planned and superintended the arrangements which eventually resulted in the apprehension of the prisoners, with all the instruments of their guilt.

Veerjee Moteechund, a broker, and Hurgovundas Tribhowundas, a police agent, were the next witnesses examined. They described the interviews they had with the prisoners, and the arrangements made for bringing them together in the house of Veerjee on the evening of the 11th inst., while Mr. Edgington and a detective jemadar were concealed behind a partition. The first prisoner is said to have told the police agent, in conversation, that he would not get into the hands of Sircar as long as the sun and moon endured; and that he had given forty notes to Govind Girdhur and several to Mungesh Pandoorang. He named several European gentlemen with whom he said he was well acquainted; and that he always went to the Court; that his notes were easily cashed in the Bank; and that he had done so on several occasions.

Mr. Edgington was recalled and further examined yesterday. Having effected the arrest of the three prisoners, he went to the house of one Balcristna Babajee at Mooghbat, arrested him, and locked and sealed up his shop until it could be conveniently searched. Witness also went to a house occupied by the wife and children of the first prisoner and to another house in which his kept mistress was said to reside; and similarly locked and sealed up those places. Early the following morning, these houses were searched. In the house of Balcristna was found a printing press (produced in Court), some engraving tools, and other articles. In the house of the first prisoner and in that of his mistress, were found a ruler, drawing materials, engraving tools, brushes, ink bottles, &c., (produced in Court). On the morning of the 14th inst., Mr. Souter and witness were present at a tank in Kandawaddy, when Mahadoo Ramjee (the policeman who took out the knife thrown into the Bhooleshwar tank by one of the murderers of the four Marwarees in Khojah street) dived into the tank and brought up the three metal plates (produced in Court). Balcristna was arrested on suspicion merely, and there was no evidence whatever against him. After his apprehension, he voluntarily appeared to deliver the plates to the police, and to state truthfully all that he knew of this case, if he were admitted as Queen's evidence. He was told by Mr. Souter and witness that, if he gave up the plates and told the entire truth, he would be recommended for pardon. The plates were recovered from the tank in consequence of information communicated by him.

Meer Abdool Ally, detective police jemadar, who took part with Mr. Edgington in the apprehension of the prisoners and Balcristna, and in searching their houses, corroborated his testimony. After the examination of one more witness, His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21ST MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mowen Courjee was charged with committing a criminal breach of trust of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,200, the property of his master Becherdas Manchund and Co.

His Worship, after examining several witnesses, committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

DOINGS IN GUZERAT.

THE following letter is addressed to the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* and is extracted from that journal:—

Sir,—Please excuse me in asking your favour for the insertion, in your valuable paper, of the following account respecting the extraordinary deeds of His Highness Khundarow Maharajah, the chief of Baroda, which, I trust, may be an interesting topic to your readers.

Sir, you are fully aware of the antipathy existing between the brothers of the Guicokwar family, and know also that the younger brother of the chief has been under arrest for these past four years at Padra, a village about ten miles from Baroda. It is not necessary, therefore, to mention the details of the grievances of Mular Row Dada Sahib Guicokwar, communicated to the Bombay Government, and to the public at large through the medium of the local journals by his agent; nor would space allow me to make any observation upon the same again. But I cannot help drawing your attention, and that of the public, to the recently fabricated charges brought against the above afflicted prince, in order to detain him for ever in confinement. The Dewan of the Maharajah, Govindram Raday, and Sana Potee Bhowgindy, and others, are the persons who are, from time to time, consulted upon the subject by the chief, and through their advice he devises plots to entangle his brother. It has been given out to the public at Baroda that a set of Brahmins is employed to perform some acts of enchantment or *jadoo* by Mularrow, his younger brother, to work out his brother's death, and thus seek his release. Secondly, his Highness has caught some caravans and a son of Aba Cudoo (one of the state Sirdars), on the pretext that they are instructed by Mularrow to raise a revolt against Khunda Row's life. All these, namely, the set of Brahmins and caravans, have been thrown into custody at Baroda, and are forced to depose as the Maharajah wishes, by means of torture and tyranny. Mr. Editor, this is not the first attempt of his Highness in concocting such false accusations against his brother, but he had tried several already, and succeeded, too, in carrying out his wishes. As is usual, and known to all the inhabitants of Guzerat, his Highness is given up to such practices, and it is not a difficult task for him to fabricate the above alleged conspiracy; nor would it excite wonder to those who are familiar with his doings. I hear that that the above plot has been made by him with no ather motive than to involve the agent and his men in difficulty, and thus put an end to all endeavours for his master's release.

His Highness Khundarow Maharaj dispatched some sowars and carcoons to Padra, and questioned Mularrow about the affair, of which he had no knowledge. Mularrow Maharajah, on his part, told them that it was nothing but a fabrication against him; and declared that if His Highness Khundarow would desire to effect his ruin by such machinations, he should meet the death willingly if it had been destined. The carcoons (who knew their relation to him) felt pity to towards him, and seized Mularow's confidential maid cook, Luxumee. The poor maid was brought back to Baroda and thrown into custody. Mr. Editor, this is the third time the tho poor maid has had to encounter the difficulty. She was forced to depose thrice by threatening her with the loss of her life, as a penalty for her non-confession of the Maharajah's suggestions. You can easily imagine the grief and anxiety she was exposed to suffer at the hands of unmerciful carbbarees. When he was thus deprived of the trustworthy maid cook, Mularrow was obliged to starve as before. I hear that the agent of Mullarow has submitted this painful communication to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and has been waiting for a reply. One circumstance that strikes me exceedingly is, that the carbbarees have induced the Resident to listen to their excuses, and have made him grant a pass or *chacktee* to apprehend the men of the afflicted prince. Had General Outram, the late Resident of Baroda, been alive on this occasion, he would have shown amply and distinctly to the carbharees the value of truth, and put them in mind of his Blue Books he had purposely compiled. These volumes are the instructive emblems of the Baroda *khulput*, and if perused, would be a precedent to those who succeed him. I do not wish to confine my observations particularly to that topic in hand, but I am inclined to describe such as would strike you and your readers with great horror and amazement, namely, the untimely death or Bhagoobaee (the wife of Mularrow Maharajah), caused by his Highness Khundarrow, after the removal of her husband to Padra. Secondly, the capital punishment most cruelly inflicted upon the servants of Jamoomeya, one of the great Sirdars of the Guicowar state, for the sake of a concubine Omrowbux. Thirdly, the death of Omrombux in gaol, in consequence of the cruel treatment she was exposed to. Fourthly, the massacre of the life-sentenced prisoners, about 18 in number, in consequence of not giving the information of the flight of the other prisoners from the jail. Fifth, the death of the daughter of Cuddam, of a respectable family, who was chosen and approved of as a bride by his Highness for himself, and was taken from Sheerusgaum (in Nuggur zillah) to Baroda, in honour and great pomp. She was soon after rejected and disgraced by him in the following way. His Highness Khundarrow having fixed the day, performed all the preliminary ceremonies requisite for the marriage according to Hindoo law and custom, and circulated the letters of invitation. But, strange to say, he suddenly changed his mind, and declined the marriage. The poor bride was afterwards immediately deprived of all her apparel and rich ornaments and things, and was told flatly to go out of the capital. The guests, of course, that were gathered together to witness the grand celebration of the match of the Maharajah of Guzerat (the king of kings), when they observed this downfall, made the best of their way home, saying loudly that the marriage theatre is over. Alas! the grief of the supposed wife of Khundarrow Maharajah knew no bounds. She left off her food from that day, and lived on milk and roots, and ended her days in sorrow and disgrace within a few months, in his very capital. Mr. Editor, will not this affair touch the tender hearts of her friends, relatives, and parents? Decidedly it will—nay, I should say that it will strike you and many of your readers with amazement. There are many instances of this nature, but for the want of space and time I have quoted only a few of them. All these have taken their rise since the present chief has assumed the reigns of Government; but there is one which will meet the ends of justice. Such self-created conspiracies come roaring like thunders in Baroda capital (when his Highness propitiates them) and go off immediately at his command.

Dear Mr. Editor, were the catalogue of the prisoners in jail to be seen and examined, it would appear that many whose time of punishment has expired are still allowed to linger in it years together quite unnoticed. The way of trying and convicting them vastly differs from that of the other native states. The Durbar seldom brings into its head to prove the charges legally, but passes sentence wilfully without letting the prisoner know the extent of his sentence. Their release entirely depends upon the will of the minister. But shocking to say, the poor fellows are doomed to suffer the unjust punishment; and at the time of their release they are obliged to pay to the Maharajah the expenses which the State may have incurred in feeding the prisoners while in prison. All these are the startling effects of the want of education and good society; nay, I ascribe them to the too great indulgence of the parents (British Government), which has made them forget themselves, and led them to prefer their own will to a high standard of justice. In short, one sin leads to another, as one of our authors says, Sins are like circles in the water when a stone is thrown

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in—one produces another. Had precautions been taken and had the chief been convinced of the wrongs he had perpetrated, he would not have run so rashly into the many vices stated above. It is better to have an eye-blindness than to have a civil darkness and disorder. Is it not much better to be in the want of kingly power than a power abused?

Is it not far more pleasant to be devoid of reason than to have the reason misapplied? It it not more agreeble to be distitute of the feeling of humanity than to have it to defeat its ends by applying it to wreak vengeance upon the innocent? I think the persons whose words and actions are at variance with their hearts and judgment ought to be considered as the seats of constant tumult and vexations. Every one except the minister and the sycophants have been weary of the violence and disorder, and long for a settled Government, let it be what it may; but after all it is a fact that the poor prince one day or other is sure to fall a victim to the bitter hatred of his brother the chief of Baroda.

Mularrow has already become the loser of the patrimony in consequence of the unrestrained prodigality of Maharaj Khundarow which is well known to the public at large, and will be the loser also of his life within a short time if his release be further postponed. I do not, and cannot, conceive why the Government has observed silence through the long run of four years, notwithstanding the numerous applications the agent (I hear) of the afflicted prince has had tendered with a view to effect Mularrow's release by any possible means.

Before I am inclined to finish this account, I shall be allowed to place before your readers some instances of ill-treatment Mularrow Maharajah has been subjected to in his confinment, which are as follows:—That he is confined in one place, and not allowed to move out an inch; that he is not allowed to take an airing, which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health; that he is not provided with a doctor to administer medicine; that he is strictly forbidden to speak with anybody; that he is not even allowed to see his only beloved orphan daughter, who has no one to pity her except her father; that he is not allowed to attend the church (even on great religious days, according to his desire), is a few yards distant from the place of his confinement; nor has he any means to receive moral instruction from the religious works to while away his heavy hours in the dungeon of Padra. The registered letters and pamphlets, such as the life of the great Grecian Philosopher Socrates and the speech of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, &c., &c., that were sent to him by the agent, were not allowed to go to him by Khundarow (although sent through the Resident to him), even the Thyalee of Tillgood, recently sent through the Resident, also shared the same fate. In a word, that he is subjected to a worse treatment than that of a common prisoner under the British. I hear from reliable sources that the agent of Mularrow, repeatedly solicited the Resident to hand up the above pamphlets and Thyalee to his master, but in vain. Even he requested the Resident to return them to him, but his wishes in this too failed. Mr. Editor, in my humble opinion, I think the registered letters and pamphlets, according to the postal rule, ought to reach the address through the proper channel, in such cases as are in force under the British rule, and in case there by any obstacle they should be returned to the sender.

But in the case of these registered letters I regret to say that the law was not observed. The letters were to Khundarow Maharajah under the written instruction of the Resident. I do not know what has become of them. I am of opinion that the Resident ought to have returned them to the senders, but he did not. But I reason thus. If the Resident has a right to interfere in one respect, namely, to allow Khundarow Maharajah to receive and open the registered letters then, *a priori*, he ought to have pressed His Highness to send them to the addressee or at least returned them to the sender. But nothing has yet transpired. Now, are not these instances of ill-treatment sufficient, and more than enough, to convince your readers of the sample of injustice of the Baroda Durbar. And if so, will not these shorten the days of Mularrow's existence, if total silence is observed by the authorities on whom his future destiny depends. If I am allowed to speak out of my mind, I think it would be better for the agent to apply at once to the Bombay Governmeet for the partition of the kingdom. This will tend to do him good, and save both his master and Government from future troubles. I shall by and by notice the way of exacting the revenue from the ryots by His Highness and its abuse. Excuse me for the troubles and oblige.—Your obediently,

A WELL-WISHER OF THE BARODA STATE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 26th FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, Captain Joyner, with the Overland Mails of the above date, arrived in harbour yesterday morning soon after 7 o'clock. She left Suez on the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., and Aden on the 14th, at 10 A. M. The following is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Hutton,
Mrs. Cassidy,
Mr. Jones,
„ & Mrs. Pile.

From Marseilles.

Mr. Parr,
Mrs. Haggard and infant,
„ Schneder and infant,
Mr. and Mrs. Ellison,
„ and Mrs. Winter,
„ Maxwell.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Feb. 26.)

The Princess of Wales has given birth to a princess. The latest bulletins state that the condition of the royal mother and child is satisfactory.

A debate on the Mysore succession question has taken place in the House of Commons. Government have announced that they do not intend to annex Mysore on the death of the Maharajah, but the succession of his adopted heir would depend much upon the results of his education.

The Fenian rising in Kerry has utterly failed. A few of the fugitive insurgents have been captured.

The Government have renewed the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

The new North German Parliament has been opened by the King of Prussia in person.

There has been great rejoicing throughout Hungary, on account of the restoration of the Hungarian constitution.

Count Bismarck is reported to be suffering from attacks of gout and ague.

The obnoxious features of the new law relative to the French press have been struck out at the instance of the Emperor.

M. Rouher, in the Corps Legislatif, has admitted that the issuing of the Vandal circular, relative to the seizure of letters, is indefensible.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the French army is said to have been further modified.

It is rumoured that the King Consort of Spain has been banished for implication in intrigues against the Queen.

The confiscated property of the Poles is to be immediately disposed of by public auction by the Russian authorities.

It is believed that the intention of the American Congress to impeach President Johnson will be abandoned.

The trial of Admiral Persano has been further postponed until the 26th March.

It is stated that the negotiations between Italy and Rome are approaching a satisfactory termination.

A number of Reform meetings has been held in the provinces.

Cardinal Cullen has denounced Fenianism at a civic banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at which the Viceroy was present.

The clerical movement against extreme ritualism is on the increase.

The bill legalising the Federation of the British American Provinces has gone through a second reading in the House of Lords.

The American Congress has adopted a bill, establishing martial law in ten of the Southern States.

Two bills for the improvement of the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland have been introduced into the Commons by the Government.

The county of Kerry has been proclaimed, and rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the commander of the insurgents and some of his adherents.

The last French soldier has quitted Mexico. The prospects of the Emperor are uncertain.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major H. G. Dickinson, Madras Staff Corps—Colonel A. B. Kerr, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Earl Brownlow—Captain D. R. Syer—Sir George Smart.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, with Sir Bartle Frere and family on board, left Aden for Suez on the 13th inst., all well.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Feb. 26.)

A rumour obtains that the adherents of the Government, dissatisfied with the manner in which the Cabinet proposes to approach the settlement of the Reform question, have split into two camps. Mr. Lowe, the acknowledged leader of the Adullamites, is understood to have signified his disapproval of the Ministerial resolutions. The ranks of his followers are said to have been strengthened by new desertions from the Liberal and Conservative sides of the House. A meeting of Mr. Gladstone's friends was to have been held last week, but, from motives of policy, it stands adjourned until to-day. The object of the postponement was to leave Mr. Disraeli in ignorance of the course which the Opposition would adopt in the event of his persisting in ascertaining the sense of the House before he committed himself and his colleagues to the formal details of a bill. A meeting of the Conservative party was held yesterday afternoon at Downing-street. Apart from the conflicting interests of rival sections in Parliament, it is beginning to be clearly understood that the solution of a problem which has tasked the capacity and destroyed the prospects of so many Administrations will admit of no further delay. The peace of the nation, excluding all other considerations, demands its immediate settlement.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who has been suffering, and is still suffering, though less acutely, from a severe attack of rheumatism, was happily confined of a princess on Feb. 20 at Marlborough-house. It is our pleasing duty to state that the confinement was in no manner affected by the indisposition of the royal lady, and that her condition, as well as that of the newly-born princess, is satisfactory.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Cardinal Cullen, who has been long regarded as the leader of the Irish ultramontane malcontents, have met at a civic feast in Dublin. His eminence led the sister of Earl Russell to the dais, and subsequently chatted in a pleasant strain with the Marchioness of Abercorn. The papers have seized upon these incidents as evidences of the loyalty of the Irish people and their ecclesiastical chiefs. Of themselves the facts are suggestive and significant, and indicate the existence of a cultivated political intelligence in Ireland as contrasted with the vulgar incendiarism of the uneducated class, which depends for amelioration of real or fancied evils upon physical force. The speech of the Viceroy may be said to have reflected this opinion in no unfavourable light. His Excellency declared his belief that the mass of the Irish people were firmly attached to the Throne, and to the institutions of the empire. The naked fact that the Kerry *debacle* had not won over a single adherent from the thinking and educated minority, afforded signal proof that the movement was the genuine product of mingled ignorance and fanaticism. If it collapsed, as it had collapsed, its immediate overthrow was to be attributed to the fickleness of the elements upon which its promoters relied for success. Cardinal Cullen's address, though not so outspoken, and certainly not so exhaustive, revealed a development of liberal feeling which must have gratified his audience. For the first time in his public career he admitted that Protestants and Dissenters could be capable of acts of benevolence, and accordingly he praised both. His observations characteristically ended with a brief exposition of the wrongs of Ireland, and with the hope that their redress was at hand.

As might have been expected, the Fenian rising in Kerry has ended in a sudden and ignominious failure. Once the troops, promptly despatched by the authorities, arrived upon the scene of the disturbance, the insurgent band or bands, dispersed, and scattered themselves broadcast through the country. The Catholic clergy laudably exerted themselves to repress the movement; and the Catholic bishop of Kerry, in a recent address to his people, has publicly accused them of having failed, by force if necessary, to encounter the aggressors on the public peace. Whatever may have been the guiding motive of the sudden appearance of several hundreds of Fenians at Chester, there can be no mistaking the mischievous character and intentions of the demonstration in Kerry. The thing has melted before the measures of the executive; but the Government thinks rightly that, in the presence of so late a development of rebel feeling, the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* will be necessary for at least three months. It is worthy of note that the motion to this effect, moved by Lord Naas, was seconded by Sir George Grey from his place in the front of the Opposition.

The last French soldier has quitted Mexico, and Maximilian is left face to face with his subjects, and with the armed and organised Liberals, by whom he is denounced as an invader and an usurper. He is said to have collected a force of 30,000 men with which he hopes to make head against the Liberals and compel them to agree to a permanent peace, or take the alternative. His enemies, however, have gained increased confidence by the disappearance of the Army of Expedition, and the singularly cautious way in which its retreat from the interior to the sea coast was conducted. By a variety of tactics they managed to harass the imperial troops, drawing them hither and thither by feints and attempted surprises, which end in nothing except exhausting the patience of the soldiers, hurriedly despatched now and then to the points most immediately threatened. Maximilian, we are assured, is resolved to retain his footing at all hazards upon the soil of his inchoate empire. No one, however, need be reminded of the wide difference between determination and possibility; and no one can be blamed for thinking that before the end of the year Mexico will have relapsed into its normal anarchy and its Emperor will form a prominent figure in the asylum of discarded sovereigns. For the sake of civilization, if for nothing else, this inglorious close of an ambitious enterprise may be regretted. We live meanwhile in a world of hard facts and contradictions, and are bound to welcome the best or the worst as it may happen to come. From first to last the Mexican business was a deplorable and a short-sight blunder, but there is no use in condemning an adventure emphatically condemned by its own unfortunate results.

The scandalous circular by which the heads of the Post-offices in every department of France were formally authorised to seize and detain the inopportune manifesto addressed by the Count de Chambord to General St. Priest, has given rise to a lively discussion in the Corps Legislatif. M. Vandal defended his conduct at some length; but M. Rouher was obliged to acknowledge that the proceeding of his colleague was decidedly irregular. Having listened to this confession on the part of the minister, M. Martel, speaking on behalf of the Opposition, declined to prolong the discussion of the grievance, and the debate ended with the adoption of the order of the day.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

This case came before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on February 22. The corporation, which was established in December 1862, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking in Scinde, the Punjaub, and Delhi, was voluntarily wound up in 1866. Its paid up capital was 418,215*l*., and now, after paying all the debts, there was in the hands of the liquidators a surplus of 215,000*l*., to which it was anticipated there would be 53,000*l*. more to be added. This petition had for its object the determination of the question how was the surplus to be distributed, having regarded to the fact that the shareholders were divisible into two classes as regards the money paid by each on shares of the like nominal amount, viz., 20*l*. Upon 37,500 shares 10*l*. per share had been paid, and upon a third issue of shares (8,961 in number), 5*l*. per share had been paid on 8,443 shares, and 2*l*. per share only, leaving to be paid a further sum of 3*l*., on the remaining 518 shares. The shareholders who had paid 10*l*. per share contended that they were entitled to receive 5*l*. per share before those who had paid only 5*l* received anything, and when they had been paid such 5*l*., the residue of the surplus should be divided among all the shareholders in proportion to their shares. His Honour thought the shareholders who had paid 10*l*. per share were entitled to be paid 5*l*. per share before those who had paid only 5*l*. received anything. The latter shareholders were debtors to the former in that amount. Costs of all parties out of the surplus.—*Overland Mail.*

THE CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 26.)

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following as an authentic narrative of the proceedings of the mission sent to Abyssinia to procure the release of the British captives in that country:—

It will be remembered that Mr. H. Rassam, accompanied by Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux, had his first audience with King Theodorus, who was then encamped in the district of Damot, on the 28th of January, 1866. The result of this interview was highly satisfactory, the King promising to liberate all the captives. Orders were accordingly issued, directing them to be brought from Amba Magdala to the town of Korata, whither Mr. Rassam and his party had preceded them, escorted most of the way by the King in person, the latter taking up his residence at Zagye on the lake Tsana, about ten miles distant by water. On the 12th of March all the captives were assembled at Korata, and on the 15th a complete reconciliation was effected between them and the King through the medium of Mr. Rassam and the royal delegates. Matters thus far seemed so propitious that the whole party looked forward confidently to a speedy departure from the country. It was at this time that letters reached the King from Dr. Beke, announcing his arrival at Massowah with choice presents, and his design of proceeding to the royal court. Whether or not this extra-official intervention had any sinister effect upon the mind of Theodorus it is difficult to say. All we know is, that very shortly afterwards his Majesty resumed his complaints against the captives, and commissioned Mr Rassam to read over to them a list of accusations, adding, that if they had been to blame he would forgive them, and if the verdict was against himself, he would indemnify them for what they had suffered. These charges were accordingly read out to the captives in Mr. Rassam's tent at Korata. They all admitted that they had been in the wrong. It does not appear to what extent the prisoners pleaded guilty, nor perhaps was it essential that they should completely inculpate themselves. All that the King evidently wanted was a ground for self-justification, and the accused were discreet enough not to refuse it as far as they were concerned. Thereupon a reconciliation followed, and Mr. Rassam received instructions to prepare to proceed to the coast with the liberated captives, and it was fully anticipated that they would leave about the 8th of April the Abyssinian Easter. The King being still at Zagye, Mr. Rassam asked and obtained permission for the captives to precede him to Dember, while he and his party would pay his Majesty a final visit, according to appointment, and then join Cameron and rest on the way to Chelga. The mission started on the 13th of April. On reaching Zagge it was received by the chief minister with the usual honours; but on entering the hall of audience, they were suddenly seized by a dozen of the native officers there assembled, and Dr. Blanc and Mr. Prideaux were forthwith disarmed. They could only account for this violent proceeding by supposing that they had omitted some of the usual ceremonies in approaching the royal residence. Shortly after, however, a messenger arrived from the King, who bade them to be under no apprehension, as all that his Majesty desired to know was why the captives had been sent away without being previously brought before him. In reply to this, his Majesty was reminded that he himself had, by letter, sanctioned the arrangement, and had, moreover, sent an officer to escort the captives on their journey. This was not denied by the King, but he excused himself on the ground that he had given his consent unwillingly, and because he was loth to refuse Mr. Rassam's proposal. The second charge was that Mr. Rassam had despatched letters to Massowah without the King's cognizance. It was stated in reply that all the letters had been forwarded through the authorities at Korata, and with the sanction of the agents who had been appointed to attend the mission, and further, that the King himself had been duly informed of the contents of the letters, which were confined to giving an account of the gracious reception which his Majesty had accorded the mission. The King then directed that the mission party should remain in a tent which had been provided for them until the captives were brought back. In the meantime, all their luggage had been seized, but was subsequently restored, with the exception of their arms. On the 15th the captives arrived, manacled by the wrists, and on the 16th a grand assembly was held, whereat all the Europeans were present. The officers composing the mission were allowed to sit at the foot of the throne. The King opened the proceedings by recapitulating the charges against the prisoners, who on their part expressed regret for having offended him in any way. The day following his Majesty sent word that he would liberate the captives on condition that Mr. Rassam agreed to become security for their future good behaviour. To this that gentlemen readily assented, and the day after his Majesty summoned the whole party to be reconciled with them, and endless apologies were made on both sides. The King next required that the mission should remain in the country, until he had prepared a reply to the Queen's letter, and then again intimated his intention of detaining them until he had obtained a number of artisans from England who could cast cannon and shot, and others able to instruct his army in gunnery. Mr. Rassam expostulated in vain against this mode of procedure, but the King was inflexible, and further insisted on Mr. Rassam writing a letter to make known to the British Government what his requirements were. This letter was accordingly despatched by Mr. Flad. Two days afterwards the King paid Mr. Rassam a complimentary visit, ordered his arms to be restored to him, took him out shooting, and presented him with a fine fowling-piece. Similar tokens of regard were shown to the other members of the mission, and on the 24th of May a royal salute was fired in honour of the Queen's birthday. Cholera having broken out in the royal camp, his Majesty moved to the hills of Begamidu, taking the mission with him. They reached Debra Tabor about the middle of June. His Majesty then took them to Gaffat, where they were located in comfortable houses, the King himself superintending the furnishing of that allotted to Mr. Rassam, in which he also placed his temporary throne, out of respect, as he remarked, for the English Queen. On the 25th of June, Mr. Rassam was summoned to Debra Tabor, and ushered into a black tent. While there, the King sent to inform him that he had heard from Jerusalem that he, Mr. Rassam, had been sent to him under false pretences, for that after the captives were liberated it was the design of the British Government to avenge the insults which had been offered to our consul. Another charge was, that a railroad was being constructed between Cairo and Kasala for the purpose of transporting a combined English, French and Turkish army to invade Abyssinia. There was but one answer to these reports, namely, that they were the fabrication of evil-disposed persons, and his Majesty was assured that there was no truth in them. He then resumed somewhat of his former courtesy, but expressed himself obliged to guard himself against the bad faith of our Government by detaining the mission. Ever and anon, however, he recurred to his grievances against the captives, and again called upon Mr. Rassam to become responsible for them. Then he allowed the mission to visit their friends at Gaffat, and about the beginning of July went there himself, when he became highly exasperated against the whole party, and ordered the mission to be confined in a dark room. He speedily relented, however, and then visited them in person, expressing a hope that he might be judged by the goodness of his heart, and not by his looks and gestures. He also ordered wine and spirits to be brought in order that he might drink to the health of the mission. The mission next accompanied his Majesty on a warlike expedition, but after three days' march they halted at a place about thirty miles from Gaffat, where they remained two days, and were then sent under a strong guard to Amba Magdala, arriving there on the 12th of July. On the 16th all the party were fettered, but the King had given strict injunctions that they should otherwise be treated kindly. The members of the mission were allowed to retain own attendants, and the other captives were provided with a female servant each. Houses were allotted to them near the royal residence, and rations, including wine and meat, served out from the King's cellar to those who applied for them. The whole party consists of the following:—Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, Lieutenant Prideaux, Revs. Stern and Rosenthal, Mr. Kerans (an Irish gentlemen), and David Petro (an Italian). Bardel and Makerer, who are Frenchmen, and McKilvie, an Irishman, have entered the King's service, and are working with the other Europeans at Gaffat. Up to the 12th of December last the captives had been at Amba Magdala five months, utterly ignorant of the cause of their detention. It is presumed, however, that the King's object is to exort certain concessions from the English Government before releasing them. His Majesty has written several friendly letter to Mr. Rassam since his confinement, wherein he assures the latter of the sincerity of his friendship, but insists on the necessity of keeping him under restraint until he receives reassuring accounts of the good faith of the British Government. It has come out that the contrary reports mentioned above were circulated by a Greek priest who arrived in Abyssinia from Jerusalem shortly before the mission was confined in the black tent.

As our readers are aware, Mr. Flad has returned to Massowah with a conciliatory letter from her Majesty, and seven engineers have been sent out in accordance with the King's request. Up to the latest dates received Mr. Flad had been unable to proceed into the interior, but he had forwarded letters to the King by different routes. The engineers were also at Massowah, and it is understood that if the King's reply is favourable, and he agrees to liberate the captives forthwith, they will proceed to Gondarî accompanied by Colonel Merewether. Should the reply be unfavourable, what then? It is much to be regretted that any premature reports of an expedition against Abyssinia should have found their way into the public prints either here or in India. In the actual temper of the King they can only do harm, and perhaps lead him to adopt extreme measures towards the unfortunate captives. At present they are well treated, and seem to indulge some hope that deliverance is at hand. On what that hope is founded it is difficult to say.

THE JAMAICA PROSECUTIONS.

(From the Overland Mail, Feb. 26.)

The proceedings in this important prosecution were resumed on Tuesday, February 19, a. the Bow-street police-court, before Sir Thomas Henry. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Horne Payne, instructed by Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Bristowe, solicitor to the Admiralty, defended Mr. Brand, as before. On behalf of the War Office, Mr. Poland now attended to defend Colonel Nelson. Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, on entering the court, were accommodated with seats on the floor of the court, in front of the prisoner's box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Poland—Was present at the council of war, which was attended by more than thirty persons. The council was called for the express purpose of proclaiming martial law. Witness was summoned to attend that council in his capacity as a member of the legislature, as a magistrate, and also as a colonel of militia, under the Act 9 Vict., c. 35. The proclamation of war was agreed to unanimously. It was originally proposed to proclaim the whole county of Surrey, but the Governor thought it unnecessary to include Kingston. Went to Morrant Bay as a full colonel of militia. Was present at several courts-martial, and was president of several. The court-martial on Gordon consisted of Lieutenant Brand, Lieutenant Errington, and Ensign Kelly. Ensign Kelly is from thirty-five to forty years of age.

Mr. Stephen cautioned the witness that he was not bound to answer these questions. Upon the questions whether persons were hanged in consequence of the decision of the court-martial, Mr. Lewis said he would answer that question at a proper time, but must now object. Sir Thomas Henry said he was at liberty to decline, but not to qualify the refusal.

Mr. Lewis—Then I will answer the question. Several persons were hanged—men and women—murderers. The first I attended was at Fort Antonio, on October 14, and I attended another the same day at Morant Bay. The first I presided at was also at Morant Bay. I attended courts-martial up to the 20th. In most cases, the other members of the courts-martial were persons connected with the island. I cannot recollect whether Colonel Nelson said that he appointed to the court-martial on Gordon the members of whom it consisted, because he thought that Gordon ought to be tried by independent officers rather than by persons connected with the island. I cannot say that I did, or that I did not hear that said. The court was held in a large building on the wharf or landing place. I was presiding over another court in the same building, and during intervals of adjournment was in and out of the court held on Gordon. I was present at Gordon's defence. I heard a person named Testerd examined for him. I had seen him in the town sick. I did not hear Gordon apply to have the trial postponed. I knew Gordon as a member of the Assembly, but I knew nothing of his affairs. I don't know that he lived at Cherry Garden. I don't recollect the date of the last court-martial. I tried Paul Bogle. I do not remember whether it was before or after the trial of Gordon. I do not know that he was not taken till after the trial of Gordon. I sat at courts-martial after Gordon's trial. Bogle was the leader of the insurrection. He was brought to Morant Bay. It might have been the 23rd or 24th that I tried him, but I will not swear. It may have been after Gordon's execution. I think it was. [The witness was much pressed on the question whether he had any doubt of it, to which he would give no answer but that he thought it was.] Bogle was brought to the court-martial in custody of the provost-marshal. I don't recollect the date of the execution, but it was the same evening that he was tried or the next morning. I saw both the Bogles hung. Bogle's brother, William Bogle, was executed after Gordon's trial. They were both tried together and executed at the same time.

[Here he was again pressed as to whether he had any doubt that both were hanged after Gordon's trial, but would not give any more direct answer than that he thought it was.] The last court-martial he held was a few days after that. He then obtained leave of absence. Was present in the legislature, and proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Nelson for his services inputting the insurrection which was carried unanimously. Also proposed that he should have a sword of honour of the value of 200 guineas presented to him for his services rendered to the colony. That also was carried unanimously. I believe he had the money from the Colonial Fund. The vote was a sword, but it was left to him if he preferred plate or anything else.

By Mr. Bristowe—Mr. Brand was not present at the council. I held the court-martial by order of Colonel Nelson.

Re-examined by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen—The prisoners who were tried before me and executed of murder, burglary arson, and being seen at Morant Bay, taking part in the murders committed there.

In short, for taking part in the actual insurrection?—Yes. I satisfied myself of that by examining witnesses, allowing them to put any questions, to make any statements, and to call any witnesses, and offering to adjourn the case to call further witnesses. Paul Bogle was hanged for murder, and being present at the riot and burning at Morant Bay, taking part and giving orders, and being concerned in the murder of Baron Kettelholdt and the Rev. Mr. Herschell. William Bogle was also present at the murders at Morant Bay. The council of war was held upon the suggestion of Governor Eyre. The secretary to the executive committee was present, but I cannot say whether any minutes were taken or not. The proceedings were chiefly verbal—conversational round the table. Gordon, as a member of the legislature, was entitled by law to be summoned to the council of war. I can't tell whether he was summoned or not. He was not there. Could not say whether there was an outbreak at Torring, or whether that place was attacked by Maroons. Cannot say whether I did or did not try persons for any act of rebellion at Torrington. I tried prisoners, brought from all parts of the country.

Mr. Augustus Walter Hewitt Lake, reporter, was recalled and examined. He said:—"I remember the placard about the island being put in in evidence at the court-martial. It was produced, to the best of my recollection, by provost-marshall. It is my impression that the document contained the date. One was put in and one was read aloud. I think the one that was read aloud did contain the date, 29th July, as the day of the meeting to be held." Much discussion arose on the admissibility of this evidence, Mr. Poland contending that the document put in was the evidence before the court-martial, and Mr. Stephen maintaining that anything said at the trial was admissible. The copy put in did not contain the date. Mr. Lake read portions of his notes containing the evidence of James Gordon and other witnesses before the court-martial. It was understood that the object of this evidence was to vary in some points of detail the minutes as returned by the court-martial.

Witness continued—I cannot find it in my notes, but I distinctly remember Gordon saying, "May I be permitted to call Dr. Major as to the state of my health, to show why I was absent from the vestry?" The president replied, "He is not in the court or in the bay."

Sir Thomas Henry—It must be on the depositions that witness does not find this on his notes.

Witness—I stated before my commission that I would not be responsible for my notes after they left my possession. They may have been tampered with. I was present at the trial of Paul Bogle, which was after the execution of Gordon. I was not at Bogle's execution. After I had taken those notes I immediately returned to my lodgings, and at once made a report of the trial from my notes and from memory, which occupied me about thirty five or forty minutes. I sent them on to Kingston to the proprietor of the paper. I afterwards got them back, and sent them to a friend in England. They are in England now.

In cross-examination by Mr. Poland, the witness said the population of Jamaica was 400,000. He did not know the proportion of whites and blacks. Witness considered that Gorden had a very patient trial, and said so at the time. Witness considered, however, that the trial ought to have been adjourned to allow him to call Dr. Major.

Mr. Lewis was here recalled, and stated that Vere was forty miles to the west, and Morant Bay thirty miles to the east of Kingston.

By Mr. Poland—The population of Jamaica is 450,000 viz., 400,000 black, 13,000 white, and the residue coloured. The island is about 100 miles long and 50 wide. There were three regiments of regular troops in the island at the time of the outbreak, one white and two black. He could not tell how strong the white regiment was, but it consisted of one battalion.—By Mr. Bristowe—He knew Gordon well, having been acquainted with him for years; but could not tell whether he resided at Cherry Garden. He had heard of that place, but had never been there. Believed it was out of Kingston—in St. Andrew's. Did not know Mrs. Gordon before the trial, and did not see her when she appeared before the commission.—By Mr Stephen—The black regiments were engaged in operations in the field on the side of the Government. Did not know what proportion of the population were Maroons, but they were in arms on the side of the Government. As to naval force the *Welverine* ship of war was there with a tender, and the flag-ship *Aboukir* (which is always there) was stationed at Port Royal.

Dr. Fiddes was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Poland, as to the usual place of residence of Gordon. He said that Gordon had many residences, but Cherry Garden was the one at which he stopped the longest and to which he went for a few days when he wanted to rest himself and to be free from business occupations.—To Mr; Stepeen—He was a very busy man. Mr. Bristowe—There can be no doubt of that.

Mr. Hannen said it was now his duty to make some observations on behalf of Colonel Nelson, for whom he had the honour to appear; and he had to submit that, upon the evidence before the court, the gentlemen now charged with murder ought to be discharged. He should for convenience speak of them together; for though he only appeared for one, the cases were necessarily mixed up together, and to some extent identical.

Sir Thomas Henry—Perhaps Mr. Bristowe would agree that you should speak for both?

Mr. Bristowe said he could not take that course. He did not think the two were so mixed up or so identical as Mr. Hannen seemed to consider.

Mr. Hannen said, on the evidence, it appeared to him not only that a case was not made out, but also that what they had done was legally justifiable, and that they had committed no offence whatever, but had only done their duty as warranted by the law which they were then empowered to enforce. He must first express his satisfaction at the manner in which the case had been opened by Mr. Stephen. His tone could not have been more moderate, and Mr. Stephen himself had borne testimony to the manner in which these gentlemen had acted throughout the case. He said that he did not impeach their good faith, or deny that they did what they believed to be justified by law; but he said that if they if they had been mistaken in their view of the law, they must be answerable. It was certainly a startling proposition that gentlemen who were acting *bona fide*, doing what they believed to be justified in law, and if they refused to do which one of them at least, perhaps both, would be liable to be shot, were yet liable, for an act so performed, to be put on their trial for murder, for which, if it were possible to carry out such a sentence, they could be hung. It was well-known, however, that such a propositien could not be maintained to its utmost; that if the defendants were committed for trial, they must necessarily be acquitted, and that the whole of this proceeding was a solemn and serious farce. It was, in fact, an attempt to get from the magistrate some statement which might be used to affect the trial of another person, not yet before the court—an object which he was sure the magistrate would not assist. With regard to the law, there was some difficulty as to the question of martial-law in this country, but the magistrate would not be called upon to give any very strict interpretation to that term; but it was necessary to enter into some investigation as to the law on the subject. In this country martial law could not be proclaimed in time of peace, which was understand to mean during the time that the court of law were open; and that justice could be administered in the ordinary way. But when from invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and the like, the courts were closed, the judges taking refuge elsewhere, and the ordinary operation of the law was suspended, a state of things arose in which the law could only be maintained by military force. He referred to the Acts of Parliament authorizing the proclamation of martial law in Ireland both before and after the Act of Union, and contended that the Jamaica Legislature had power to take similar steps when necessitated by the condition of the conntry. Under such a state of things the military authorities were called upon to exercise the authority entrusted to them to the best of their ability. He referred to authorities in support of this view. He referred to the royal commissions on martial law, contending that they were condemned in the Petition of Rights only on the ground that that they were issued when the courts of law were sitting and when there was an opportunity of appealing to them. Mr. Hannen went on to read passages from Colonel Nelson's evidence before the court-martial to show that the country was in a disturbed state, and that the position was in a very high degree critical. Colonel Nelson, in commad of so small a force and so large a population, in a community in which the blacks were committing murders, burglaries and arsons day by day, and the Maroons were of doubtful loyalty, though happily, they had in this case adhered to the cause of order, had a heavy responsibility in maintaining peace and order. And if, though he might have made a mistake and put this man to death unnecessarily, yet he acted bona fide, relying on the law of the Chief Justice and of the Attorney-General, it was impossible to hold him amenable to punishment for what he had done under such circumstances and with such motives. As for the legality of the removal of Gordon from Kingston, Colonel Nelson had nothing to do with the means by which the prisoner was brought within his jurisdiction. That illegality, if any, was not brought to his knowledge.

Sir Thomas Henry said the question would be whether he had jurisdiction to try.

Mr. Stephen said that was the question. If he had, it would not matter how Gordon came within that jurisdiction.

Mr. Hannen went on to say that the nature of the evidence given before the court-martial, and the question whether it would have been held sufficient before the ordinary tribunal, in no way concerned the present question. If upon the best inquiry they were enabled to make and after a trial of admitted fairness and patience, they were convinced that the words which he said and the acts which he did were intended to have and did have the effect of producing the outbreak, they were right in holding him responsible for the consequences of his inflammatory speeches, and of the acts which brought about the insurrection and led to the institution of that court. He was as responsible for the acts done by his instructions as if he had been present at the burnings and assassinations. It was not to be expected that those called upon exceptionally to administer the law in such time of peril and under such difficult circumstances, should be enabled to do so with as much care and judgment as his learned friend would advise, sitting calmly and quietly in the county of Middlesex. And if officers in such a position did somewhat overstep the line of duty, considerable allowance ought to be made for them unless it could be shown that they were actuated by malice. But even if it could be maintained (as he said it could not that they had technically exceeded the line, they had been freed from the consequences by the Act of Indemnity passed by the legislature of Jamaica. No principle of law was clearer than that all crime was local. To ascertain whether a crime had been commtted it was necessary to ascertain, first the law in force at the particular place where the act was done. There was no such thing as abstract crime, though there might be a concurrence between the laws of several countries as to what they held to be crime. The question as to whether a given act amounted to murder in Jamaica depended on the state of the law of Jamaica. Now, if there had been an express law authorizing General Nelson to hold this particular court-martial it is perfectly clear that it would not be murder. Such power certainly existed impliedly in the law, and also in the necessity of the case. But it was clear the Legislature was as competent now to say that he should be free from the consequences of the act, as they would have been beforehand to say it should not be a crime. That was, he contended, the state of law by an Act passed with the royal sanction. He contended that this was not a case in which it was left open to doubt, either upon the facts or upon the law, that these gentlemen were acting in the administration of that exceptional martial law set up by the municipal law in anticipation of the emergencies of the time, and that they were as perfectly protected in performing that duty, by the orders of their superior officers (an argument which applied with peculiar force to Lieutenant Brand), as any judge or magistrate in a regular court. He submitted that this was a case which the magistrate ought not to send for further investigation, as there could be no doubt they did their duty in good faith and without malice. He concluded by quoting a passage from the judgment of Lord Erskine in the twenty-first volume of the "State Trials," in the case of Stratton, to the effect that great public bodies were not to be judged otherwise than by the principles of humanity, good policy, and public justice, when acting to the best of their ability in times of public peril, and when malice was not proved or even alleged agains them.

Mr. Bristowe, on behalf of Lieutenant Brand, said he should be glad to have left the matter in the very able hands of Mr. Hannen, but that he felt it necessary to mark some distinction between the the cases. Concurring in all that Mr. Hannen had said, he referred to it, and craved it in aid, as applying with equal and even stronger force to his client. He contended, moreover, that Lieutenant Brand was not made out in any sense to have killed Mr. Gordon. He was merely acting under the orders of his superiors, and in the capacity of a juryman. He heard the evidence, and gave on oath his judgment as to the fact of guilt, and as to the amount of punishment which ought to be imposed. That punishment was imposed, not by him, but by the order of his superior officer. He took no part in the execution, although it appears that he was present when it took place. He had never heard of a juryman being held accountable for the consequences of his verdict. If Lieutenant Brand had refused to hold the court-martial he would have been liable to be tried by a similar court-martial and shot. One additional reason why he would ask the magistrate not to send this case further, was, that no harm could arise from the contrary course, as it would be open to the prosecution to prefer an indictment before the grand jury. But if, on the other hand, the case went before the grand jury upon a committal of the Chief Magistrate, his authority as a lawyer of high standing would weigh much with the grand jury, who would say, "if Sir Thomas Henry has sent the case for trial we will return a true bill as a matter of course."

Mr. Stephen, in his reply, said the questions of law and fact were so inextricably mixed up in this case that it was impossible to separate them. He denied that the position of Lieutenant Brand on the court-martial was analogous to that of a juryman. He was rather assuming the function of a judge, having actually passed sentence on Gordon to be hanged by the neck till dead—and that was done. If Mr. Bristowe had never heard of a juryman being held responsible, he (Mr. Stephen) had never heard of a juryman passing sentence.

The argument that Lieut. Brand was acting under orders and liable to be shot if he disobeyed (the learned counsel continued) appeared plausible. It seemed like placing the officers between two fires—if they did not do it they would be hung. But that was really not so. No man was bound to obey illegal orders and if Lieut. Brand had refused to try, or refused to convict or sentence Gordon, and had been tried by a court-martial, they would have been bound to say that the order was illegal, and that he was right to disobey it. It was not to be assumed that they would have done otherwise than their duty. But suppose they did. Any risk a soldier or officer might run of having to resist illegal orders from his superiors must be considered as part of the risks of his profession, like the risk of being shot by a foreign enemy, which, he voluntarily incurred when he entered the service. With respect to the constantly reiterated assertion that he had exonerated the defendants from any *mala fides*, he certainly wished to speak with all respect and courtesy of gentlemen acting in a peculiarly difficult position, and certainly that personal malice in the ordinary sense was not imputed to them. But they had done what they ought not; they had acted in a tyrannical and oppressive manner, and the law called that malice. He had never said they were free from moral blame, and now that he was challenged he was bound to say that he thought much moral blame attached to their conduct, although they were not actuated by any private grudge or petty personal spite. They thought Gordon was a mischievous agitator, whose language had remotely led to the disturbances. They thought he deserved death, and they took the opportunity of putting him to death. He complained of the imputation thrown out that the object of the prosecution was to get some statement by a feigned issue, and trusted that no counsel would be found to advise such an oblique course. As to murder being local, he maintained that it was an offence against the laws of England, whether committed in the Queen's dominions or out of them, whatever might be the local laws, and whether there were any or none. It was urged, on the other side, that there was no room for inquiry—the course pursued by defendants was clear, inevitable, and justifiable; that it was, in fact, a mere matter of A B C, all that was done being a natural consequence of the proclamation, and of the law relating to belligerent rights, which justified their taking a man from anywhere and hanging him by way of example if needful; that by this law of Jamaica, it is justifiable to investigate the conduct of a man long previous to the insurrection, and execute him, for alleged acts having no relation whatever thereto. These were startling propositions, which no English tribunal would endorse as appertaining to an English colony.

He ventured to think, on the other hand, that if they were correct it would be a monstrous tyranny to the public, for men possessed of such authority were apt to exercise it with an unmerciful hand, and when he read of the hangings and floggings and burnings revealed in this sad inquiry, he could not help feeling that the public were in greater danger than the officers themselves. If the common principles of justice were not to be regarded by officers acting under martial law then it was high time that officers should be compelled to learn what those principles were and it was to teach them such a lesson that the present prosecution had been undertaken. If they were prepared to justify what had been done, then let them supply the proof. Let them prove the extent of danger, the previous information received, which warranted them in taking Mr. Gordon out of a district where martial law had not been proclaimed to try and to hang him in another where it was in operation. If the alarming reports brought to Lieutenant Braud of alleged outrages of which he had not the slightest knowledge were true, then let them be proved, and let his acts be justified before a jury. It was said there was no malice—all was done from a sense of duty; but was a man to be killed for political purposes, for mere example, without proof of guilt, even if the act were not dictated by malice? Why, if the past acts of a man's career were to be raked up, these officers might have tried and hanged every man in the Legislature of Jamaica who entertained the same opinions and views as Mr. Gordon. Let the tribunals of this country decide whether any such risk shall befall any one living under the protection of English law.

Sir Thomas Henry—The very able and elaborate arguments which have beeh addressed to me by the learned counsel on both sides afford abundant proof that there are many doubtful questions of law, as well as disputed questions of fact, which must arise in this case. Now, it is clearly not the province of a magistrate to determine disputed questions of law or fact, but to put them in a train for further inquiry. I purposely abstain from expressing any opinion of my own upon the important masters which have been urged on either side. It is enough for me to say that I think it is a case demanding further inquiry. My duty, therefore, is so send it to Central Criminal Court, in order that such further inquiry may be instituted. I observe that the next sessions will commence on Monday next; but it would be obviously premature to send the case for trial then. I shall, therefore, hold the defendants to bail, to appear at the subsequent sessions (commencing on the 8th April), and all the witnesses must be bound over to appear at that time in the usual form.

THE MYSORE RAJ.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON 22nd FEB.

Sir Henry Rawlinson called attention to the recent appeal of the Maharajah of Mysore with regard to the succession of his adopted son. The province of Mysore, he remarked, was under the Government of a native Hindoo dynasty for many generations, but about a century ago it was conquered by the celebrated Hyder Ali, from whom it descended to his son, Tippo Sultan. In 1799 the united arms of the British and the Nizam retook it from Tippo Sultaun, and it was then in the power of the Governor-General to divide the territory between the British Government and its allies. It was thought advisable, however, to re-establish the old Hindoo dynasty in order that it might act as a counterpoise to the Mahometan Governments in the south of India. The Governor-General accordingly took a boy, who was the representative of the ancient rajahs, not from a dungeon, as had often been stated, but from private life, and in virtue of a treaty with the Nizam placed him upon the throne. The boy turned out to be a poor, weak, dissipated ruler, though he was neither cruel nor rapacious. It was not surprising, therefore, that under the provisions of the treaty the British Goverument should have found itself obliged to step in and sequester the country. From that time to the present the country had remained under the administration of British officers, and the advantages arising from this interference had been so great that he, for one, was not in any way prepared to advocate the restoration of the rajah, who had now been for thirty-three years unused to the toils of government. But the rajah had, he thought, another grievance to complain of, relating to the right of succession. For a long time it was believed both in India and England that the rajah had an intention of bequeathing his territory on his decease in free gift to the British Government, but being disappointed at not having been himself restored, he lent his ear to other counsels, and in the end adopted a son and heir as his successor, according to the Hindoo law. Now, the Home Government had disallowed this claim to appoint a successor, and it was this point which he wished to bring before the House. It might be regarded in a legal and in a political point of view. It was contended by the late Government that the rajah had no right whatever to appoint a successor, it being maintained that his claim to the throne was purely personal, he having attained his position in virtue of a personal treaty, the conditions of which he did not observe, and thereby allowed his territory to be sequestered by the British Government. In reality, however, the rajah did not become sovereign of Mysore in virtue of any treaty whatever, either personal or perpetual. He acquired his position in virtue of our treaty with the Nizam. When once he was placed on the throne and declared to be a sovereign, he acquired all the rights inherent and indefeasible in a sovereign, and one of these was the right of hereditary succession, and sequestration did not invalidate that right in any respect. The article which authorized sequestration in case of the non-fulfilment of obligation which he read, contained nothing to invalidate the rights of the Pasha as an independent sovereign, or to interfere with his leaving his territories to a successor. In reality, the payments had never fallen into arrear; where we were authorized to sequester only the equivalent of a deficiency we had sequestered the whole, and what was to be temporary we had made permanent. Courts of justice had repeatedly ruled that the position of the rajah was that of an independent sovereign, and that the Mysore was foreign territory, and a writ could not be exercised therefore. The rajah was admitted to be an independent prince, although he lived as a private person, and it seemed an arbitrary exercise of power to disallow his right to appoint a successor. It must be remembered that in India the law recognized an adopted son, and to disinherit him, was equal to saying that the property of a man who had been deprived of its administration should lapse to the Crown upon his death. If the legal view of the case was strong, the moral and political one was much stronger. Our rage for annexation in India, which culminated in the annexation of Oude, was closely connected with, if it did not originate the mutiny of 1857. After its suppression a new era was inaugurated by Lord Canning, whose proclamation, the Magna Charta of India, guaranteed all native princes their personal rights and privileges, disavowed the desire for territorial extension, and promised the recognition of adopted heirs; and yet the first time our sincerity was tested we absorbed the territory of an ancient rajah. What must be the effect of such inconsistency on the native mind? The other great princes of India were in a position similar to that of the Rajah of Mysore; and if in the treaties with them heirs and successors were not mentioned we might, on their decease, say that they were sovereigns for life only. There were a few further observations which he wished to make, first on the general question of annexatiou, and secondly, on the present condition of India. On the question of annexation he heartily agreed with the principles which Lord Canning had laid down in the despatch which he had previously read, and in which he stated that our supremacy would never be heartily accepted as long as our policy was suspected by the native States, that we should continue stronger without proceeding further in the way of annexation, and that the acquisition of new territory would not make it easier to discharge our duties in the administration of India. (Hear, hear.) To these sentiments he would add one or two remarks which seemed to him of great weight. It was his firm belief that the native States, under a good and friendly administration, were to us a source of strength because, in the first place, they furnished a safety valve for that exuberant native energy which could not find employment under our rule, and they were also valuable as breakwaters against disaffection and mutiny, (Hear, hear.) It was owing to these native States that we were able to make head against the mutiny in 1857, that Delhi was taken, and the insurrection suppressed. We ought to learn from the past what we ought to do in the future. As to the present state of India, he would say that never in this century was it more important to conciliate native feeling, and to endeavour to rule the people through their affections rather than their fears. India was just now, from within and from without, in a transition state, and it would mainly depend on our [illegible] during this interval of trial whe[illegible] the crisi[illegible] to our weal or woe. When he [illegible] was [illegible] tion state from without," he referred to an [illegible] phase in our Indian rule, which was now im[illegible] India was rapidly coming in contact with the [illegible] European Powers—he referred to the conquest of Russ[illegible] in Central Asia on the one hand, and on the other to th[illegible] opening of the Suez Canal, by means of which we mig[illegible] expect to see the swarming fleets of the Mediterrane[illegible] transferred to the Indian seas and coasts. The chan[illegible] in the interior of the country itself was even more [illegible]portant. India was just now awakening from [illegible] lethargy of centuries, the country was stirred from end to the other by European civilization, but was[illegible] yet penetrated with its quickening influences, and[illegible] depended on the spirit with which the governmen[illegible] was conducted whether the change would lead to good or evil results. If we betrayed a sordid or scornful spirit, if we proclaimed the doctrine of India for the English, then the stronger and wealthier India might become, the more would the differences of race be deepened, and religious hatred intensified: and if we continued to hold the country it would be at the expense of such a drain on our resources that it would be questionable whether it would be worth the cost. (here, here.) But if we acted with kindness and forbearance, if we led, rather than drove, if we governed India for the Indians, then we might except that in due course that great country would be raised to the most level, as it was the most fruitful and valuable, of all the dependencies of the British Crown. (Haer, hear.) He would only remind the noble lord that since the last orders were sent to India a most numerously signed petition had been presented to the house in favour of the rajah's claim, and hat a deputation waited on him last year to advocate the same cause. He begged, in conclusion, to ask whether the Government had come to any decision on the recent appeal of the Maharajah of Mysore with regard to the succession of his adoped son; and, if so, whether they were prepared to lay upon the table of the House any correspondence that might have passed on the subject.

Sir E. Colebrooke wished to say a few words in support of the appeal made to the House and the Government by his hon. friend, because he felt that the position in which India stood was one of great difficulty and danger. If the decision of the late Government were allowed to take effect, it would carry dismay to the native Indian mind, which would not be able to understand the grounds upon which it rested. When the question of the assumption and seizure of the native Principalities arose it did not meet with the attention which it deserved, but opinions were expressed at the time which gave rise to those feelings of alarm which his hon friend had described. On that occasion Lord Dalhousie, who had only lately arrived in the country, anounced broadly that the time had come when the Government ought to lose no lawful opportunity of extending its territory. No wonder such a declaration caused alarm. He endeavoured to draw the attention of the House to the subject, but it was one to which the House would not listen at the time. The question, however, became aggravated from year to year, until at last the Government thought that the time had arrived to quiet the alarm which had been created on the subject. It was a remarkable fact that while those connected with the civil administration came eagerly forward to defend principle of confiscation by which their departments might be extended, those who had spent years in India and were intimately acquainted with the feelings of the natives, and with the law and practice on the subject, protested almost unanimously against the course on which the Government was embarking. The despatch of Lord Canning laying down the principles and conditions on which the right of succession depended no doubt appeared on the face of it to exclude the Rajah of Mysore, because it confined the right to princes then governing their own territory. This however, could not have been Lord Canning's intention, for his lordship very shortly afterwards penned another despatch, in which he expressed a hope that the Rajah might be induced to make a bequest of his rights of sovereignty. His territory had been administered for more than forty years by British officers, and he admitted that this fact entitled the English Goverment to impose such conditions as might appear called for, but he maintained that as a matter of right, the succession out to be recognized. The present Governor-General had described the rajah as a dependent prince, possessing only such personal right as had been conferred on him by treaty; but that despatch was written in ignorance of all the facts of the case, and tended to reopen all those questions which Lord Canning had settled. Moreover, previous treaties existed recognizing him as a sovereign, and sovereignty surely carried with it the right of succession. If treaties of this kind were declared to be merely personal, the consequences would be more fatal to ourselves than to the rajah, and upon the decision at which the Government arrived in this case depended that character for good faith which was so essential to the security of our rule in India.

Lord Cranborne—Sir, this is beyond doubt a very important question, and has attracted a great deal of attention both in England and India. It has been usually discussed with considerable exaggeration both of argument and feeling, and I have to express my thanks to both the hon. gentlemen who have brought it forward on this occasion for the moderation of tone which they have displayed. The hon. member who introduced the subject made a very convenient division when he said he would refer first to the legal and then to the political grounds of the question; and I shall adhere to his division, because, though upon the legal ground I may differ from him very considerably, I daresay that when we come to the political question we should be found not very widely apart. With regard to the question of the despatch of Lord Canning it does not concern my main argument; but I feel bound, in justice to the Governor-General, to point out the reasons why I think he was justified in stating that that despatch conferred upon the rajah no right of adoption. The simple facts of the case are these—that Lord Canning carefully excluded all those who were not in the actual government of their own territories, and, by way of illustration of what he meant, he sent a special sunnud to every individual chieftain upon whom he intended to confer the right. From that list the Rajah of Mysore was excluded, and I cannot conceive any more distinct or emphatic way by which Lord Canning could announce that the rajah was not to enjoy the right of succession. I think that the adoption question does not arise on the present occasion. I shall, therefore, prefer, in the few short arguments I shall use, to lay aside the question of adoption, to treat the young man as the lineal son of the Maharajah, and to inquire into his rights as that lineal son. I hope by doing that, among other objects, to establish in the mind of the hon. baronet opposite, and, it may be, in the minds of any of the native princes who share the fears he attributed to them, a conviction that no thought ever entered into the mind of her Majesty's Goverment—I am convinced that no such thought will enter into the minds of British statemen,—to disturb these solemn grants that Lord Canning made to these native princes. I believe there is no right which every Government in India will regard as more sacred than Lord Canning's concession of adoption to native chiefs. The hon. baronet who brought forward this motion rightly said that the whole of the Maharajah's title depends upon the partition treaty of Mysore. It lies in the four corners of the treaty, and what we have to inquire is—Did the maharajah receive a full right of sovereignty with succession, that is, in fact, his territory in fee simple, or did he receive only a life grant? Remember, that this is not the case of an ancient sovereign whom we found there, or with whom we made a treaty, This is not strictly the case of a man whom we took from a dungeon, but from a house in which he was confined when a child, dying from ill-usage, and whom we rescued and placed on the throne. Therefore, it is to the treaty alone that we must look to see whether the Maharajah has any right to bequeath or hand down to his lineal son the territory then granted to him. Now, I confess that when I came to examine this question carefully, I was naturally in no way prejudiced in fovour of the views of my predecessor, but I was quite surprised at the doctrine or interpretation of the treaty which several of those who argue the case of the maharajah had taken up. The partition treaty of Mysore is a treaty in which the maharajah himself had no share. It was a treaty between the Nizam and the English Government, and its object was as its name implies, to divide the territory which conjointly they had conquered from Tippoo Sultan. The Maharajah of Mysore is not mentioned at all in the preamble. The first article of the treaty declares that certain territories afterwards named shall he subjected to the authority and shall be for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company. The second article says that for the same reasons certain districts afterwards specified shall be subjected to the authority and for ever united to the dominions of the Nawab of Nizam. Then again, for reasons therein stated, the fortress of Seringapatam was to become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever. In each of these three articles the greatest care is taken to say that the grant is one "for ever," first to England and then to the Nizam. Then comes the fourth article, which declares that a separate government shall be established in Mysore for this purpose, and it is stipulated and agreed that the Maharajah of Mysore, a descendant of the ancient maharajah, was to possess the territory thereinafter described. There is not one word in the article about sovereignty, perpetuity, or inheritance. Now I cannot imagine that if you were dealing with any other case—with a case of private property or international law in Europe—you would doubt for a moment that with a contrast so striking between these several articles, the intention was that to the maharajah alone should the grant of that territory be made, and that it should be reserved for subsequent decision what should be done with that territory after his death. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman who introduced the question said that there were many Indian treaties from which the word "perpetuity" was excluded, and that there was no native prince in India who would feel himself secure if on that ground we disputed the right of this young maharajah. I see that that statement was also made by a very distinguished member of the Council, with whom the hon. gentleman is familiar. Now, I went very carefully through the seven volumes of Indian treaties to ascertain whether that was the fact. I am bound to say, that whatever territory is granted, as a rule the words "of perpetuity" are carefully inserted. There are some slight exceptions in the case of rectification of frontier, and where agreements were made with well-known reigning houses, where it was wholly unnecessary to insert those words; but as a rule they were inserted, and I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that even if the case of Mysore and that of other States were an alogous, such a construction would imperil other native thrones. The cause of Mysore stands by itself. There is no other case like it in India. The hon. gentleman talked of Sciudia, Holkar, and the Nizam. Well but we found them on the throne. They were reigning sovereign princes before our time, and the question did not arise whether we should put into the treaty with them words or per[illegible]petuity or not. But this man derived his rights fro[illegible] us, and it is only to us that he can look for the exa[illegible] definition of them. But there was one analogous cas[illegible] the case of Sattara. That was exactly the same cas[illegible] a territory carved out of a conquest and given to [illegible] descendants of those who forme[illegible] the [illegible] region. But in the Sattara tre[illegible] are carefully inserted, and th[illegible] me [illegible] tre [illegible] the [illegible] any [illegible] safer i[illegible] never wa[illegible] swords, or w[illegible] case, we ma[illegible] entertain o[illegible] us, or the [illegible] upon them—[illegible] have a bette[illegible] the perman[illegible] India. (Che[illegible] that does n[illegible] inish our desire to the minds [illegible] fendatories who are alliance wit[illegible] ing consistent with our duty to Indi[illegible] ything which may be pleasant and agreeable to their feelings. And therefore I freely admit that the wishes which have been expressed by several distinguished princes on this subject have much weighed with her Majesty's Government. Not that they concede to these princes any right or title to interfere. But the feelings between us are naturally those of amity. We know that we are engaged in a great work, which will task the strength of both of us—that the object we have in view will be much facilitated, and that we shall more readily obtain the good government we seek, if we work thoroughly and heartily together, and if no jealousies disturb our common action. (Cheers.) But there are other considerations, and I think the hon. gentleman stated them very fairly and eloquently. I do not myself see our way at present to employ very largely the natives of India in the regions under our immediate control. But it would be a very great evil if the result of our dominion was that the natives of India who were capable of government should be absolutely and hopelessly excluded from such a career. (Hear, hear.) The great advantage of native States is that they afford an outlet for statesman-like capacity such as has been alluded to. I need not dwell upon other considerations to which the hon. gentleman alluded, but I think that the existence of a well-governed native State is a real benefit not only to the stability of our rule, but because more than anything it raises the self-respect of the natives and forms the ideal to which the popular feeling aspires. It is not, therefore, the intention of her Majesty's Government, whenever the maharajah dies, that the State of Mysore should be annexed. (Cheers.) But then, if not annexed what is to be done with it? Well, I must say that I do not feel inclined to adopt the opposite alternative. I do not think it would be consistent with our duty to hand it back to a native Government unchecked and uncontrolled. (Hear, hear.) The House will excuse me, I am sure, from entering into any further details on that subject. (Hear.) But no one can have examined the records of the commission that inquired into this subject after Lord W. Bentinck assumed the Government of India, without feeling that to such a course there is an insuperable objection. Then the question really amounts to this—how far will you go in giving to this young man a share in the throne and the Government of the territory that his father possesses? It is from no other feeling than a real belief, which I think is justified by the facts, that the time for a decision has not arrived, that we hold that the decision of this question must be deferred. It must be obvious to anybody who reflects that the character of a native Government and the blessings it confers on the people depend more than is the case in our part of the world upon the character of the individual ruler (hear, hear); and nobody can tell what will be the character of the adopted child of the maharajah. When he has reached maturer years—say, twenty years of age—it will probably then be possible for those who may be charged with the responsibility of the Government of India to decide whether, he is likely to imitate the bright example which has been set by the native ruler of the neighbouring State of Travancore, or whether he is likely to fall into those habits of prodigality and favouritism which are among the besetting sins of Indian princes. We must leave that to the discretion of the Ministers who may succeed us. It is the wish of her Majesty Government by no word or action to fetter that discretion, or to bind before hand the judgment of those who will have before them the facts that we have not now and who will therefore be better able to decide than we are. But there is even yet another consideration. As the hon. member justly said the state of India is now one of transition. It is a state of rapid and violent transition and no man can tell what the needs of its people will be ten or fifteen years hence. And whatever treaties or engagements may be entered into I hope that I shall not be looed upon by gentlemen of the Liberal party as very revolutionary if I say that the welfare of the people of India must override them all. (Cheers.) I quite admit the temptations which a paramount Power has for interpreting that axiom rather for its own advantage than its own honour; and there is no doubt that these do not diminish its responsibility. Therefore, I should be sorry now to pledge any future Government to any course which might honestly and clearly seem to be at variance with the interests of the people of Mysore. But, reserving that point, as far as we can see it may well be hoped that a practical share in the government of the whole or a portion of the country—probably that would be the best—might be given to this young man. I am only stating my own individual opinion—merely stating what the circumstances of the case as they stand before us now may seem to justify. But I wish again to repeat that I am uttering no pledge. With those on whom the responsibility of deciding may lie, when the proper time comes, let the decision rest. Our only object now is so order our proceedings that they should be able to arrive at an easy and just decision. When the maharajah dies, therefore, no change will be made in the form in which the Government of Mysore stands. As to the young maharajah, if we have the opportunity to do it, of course we shall be glad to do all we can to give him [illegible]tages of a European education, and so pre[illegible] best of our ability, for the respons[illegible] hope it may one day be possible[illegible] (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely say [illegible] per arrangements will be made [illegible] in a condition suited to his rank [illegible] think I should do my duty best by [illegible] Government no further. With refe[illegible] of the hon. gentlemen's questions, I [illegible] the despatch in answer to the applica[illegible] rajah will be laid on the table; an[illegible] competent for him, if does not approve t[illegible] Government, to ask for the opinion o[illegible] the subject. (Lord cheers.)

THE REFORM RESOLUT[illegible]

The Debate on the Government motion t[illegible] go into Committee for the purpose of conside[illegible] 2d and 3d William IV., chap. 45, took p[illegible] February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—Mr. [illegible] rising to move that the House resolve itself into [illegible] of the whole House to take into consideration [illegible] important statue of modern times, it might for[illegible] be supposed that proposition was one condemna[illegible] great Act of 1832. I can assure the House, howe[illegible] nothing is further from the intentions and from [illegible] ings of Her Majesty's advisers. What they wish [illegible] present occasion, if they have the opportunity, [illegible] that more efficiently, and not less sincerely, which [illegible] attempted in 1859, and that is to improve and co[illegible] the Reform Act. Sir, the men who devise[illegible] carried the Reform Act of 1832 were state[illegible] and their names will live in history. The[illegible] countered a great emergency, and they proved [illegible] selves equal to the occasion. A national party, [illegible] which is nothing if it be not national, had by too [illegible] possession or power shrunk into a heartless oligarchy. Whig part[illegible] threw the [illegible] middle cl[illegible] experimen[illegible] a country [illegible] England [illegible] Never du[illegible] of Comm[illegible] a deficien[illegible] deficiency [illegible] useful in [illegible] question; [illegible] gentleme[illegible] perhaps [illegible] rally spe[illegible] Liberal o[illegible] rights of [illegible] of 1832, a[illegible] were on [illegible] and duri[illegible] consequen[illegible] Governme[illegible] of subject[illegible] engrossed [illegible] experienc[illegible] there has [illegible] that ques[illegible] House wi[illegible] sirable. [illegible] occasion, [illegible] to offer s[illegible] those rig[illegible] the count[illegible] partition [illegible] the count[illegible] to me th[illegible] Well, Si[illegible] period o[illegible] 1832 Pa[illegible] imaginat[illegible] one which [illegible] power s[illegible] occasion [illegible] have su[illegible] spirit o[illegible] settled [illegible] ment, c[illegible] stand, t[illegible] Common[illegible] ing, but [illegible] rivals. I [illegible] to those [illegible] upon the [illegible] fortnight [illegible] priety o[illegible] ceed on [illegible] more th[illegible] conceded [illegible] upon the [illegible] House t[illegible]

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been the subject of our discussions, and in all instances they have experienced a very favourable reception from the House. The first new franchise that we wish to establish would be an educational franchise. In 1859 we introduced a Bill in which we proposed to give the suffrage to the graduates of all Universities, to the members of all the learned professions, to clergymen and ministers of religion to certificated schoolmasters, and others. I should myself wish to see such a suffrage extended. In the present Resolutions, or in the Bill which, if the Resolutions are sanctioned, it will be my duty to bring in, that franchise would to a certain degree be extended, although not to that degree to which some would wish to see it carried. I believe, however, that under this franchise a considerable number of persons, comparatively speaking, would exercise the franchise who otherwise would not enjoy it. To that point I will advert afterwards. The next new franchise that we wish to establish is a savings-bank franchise. That is a franchise which has always been favourably considered, and which has been included in almost every project of Parliamentary Reform of late years, but to which one objection of considerable importance has been urged, and that is, that it is very difficult to establish and register the names of those who, under such a franchise, would be qualified. We hope to be able to lay a plan before the House which will be found easy and practical, and to render that franchise self-adjusting. In that case it will be a very satisfactory and important franchise. We propose that a qualification of 30l. in the savings-bank, with a retention of it for one year, which is a necessary condition, should be the subject of the second franchise. Sir, the third new franchise that we should propose would be established on public property. We propose that any person who has 50l. in the debt of this country—in the publicfunds—should be entitled to the franchise. The fourth new franchise which we should wish to propose is one founded upon the payment of direct taxation. We propose that every person who pays 20s. a year direct taxation shall have a vote to elect members of Parliament. These are the four new franchises that we propose. I will give the House the numbers that the Government believe will register and record their votes under the saving's-bank franchise—not the numbers that may appear on the first blush qualified to vote under that new franchise, because that would be deceptive. But we believe that under the 30l. savings-bank qualification in boroughs there will at this moment be 35,000 persons who will register and record their votes. [Sir G. Grey.—"Having no other qualification?"] Yes having no other qualification. We believe that under the education franchise in boroughs there will be 10,000 persons, and under the funded property qualification there will be 7,000 persons, while the direct taxpayers will not be less than 30,000 persons entitled to vote. Having stated the new franchises proposed for boroughs, I will ask the House to consider the question of the readjustment of the old franchise. The Resolutions which I have placed upon the table are connected together, and I wish to call the attention of the House to the fifth Resolution. What is expressed in the fifth Resolution is the belief of the Government that "if the principle of plurality of votes were adopted by Parliament it would facilitate the settlement of the borough franchise on an extensive basis." I wish to make an observation on that Resolution. In the first place, a very great error has prevailed as to the meaning which the Government associated with this plurality of voting. Our intention was that any person who possessed one of the four new franchises that I have mentioned, if he were an occupier in a borough or if he had a right to vote for a member of Parliament, should vote, not merely for the occupation qualification, but also for any one other of the new franchises which he might possess. (Murmurs.) We believe that if that principle were adopted it might have led to results very satisfactory to large numbers of the people of this country; but we are bound to state frankly that this is not a view of the case which, if we are permitted to bring in a Bill, we shall at all insist upon. (Cheers.) It seems to us that it is not desirable to make any proposition on these questions which we have not a fair prospect of carrying to a successful issue (hear, hear), and, therefore, although I myself believe that it is a principle well worthy of our consideration, for it involves nothing invidious in its character, applying alike to all classes, yet it is not one which I am now in any way recommending to the House, or announcing that we should act upon it if we had permission to bring in a Bill. It is, however, necessary that I should speak frankly to the House on the subject of the fifth Resolution. Then, Sir, having been obliged to give up acting upon that Resolution, we had to consider the basis on which, in our opinion, Parliament should fix the borough franchise so far as occupation is concerned. It must be remembered that Parliament has asserted the principle of rating as the basis of our electoral system. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered also, in offering the general views of the Government on the matter, that we have placed the assertion of that principle among the Resolutions on the table of the House; and therefore I will assume that on that subject there is now no question. We have, then, to fix upon some franchise with regard to the boroughs of which rating shall be the basis; and our object being that we should fix upon an authentic basis—one not nominally of ratepayers, but, as far as possible, really of ratepayers—that we should have some resting point to remain upon, and rating being now, as I hope it will be, accepted as the basis of our whole electoral system, we should recommend the House, having relinquished our fifth Resolution, to adjust the occupation franchise in boroughs upon a 6l. rating basis. It now devolves upon me to show to the House what will be the effect upon the number of the constituency of the new franchises which we have proposed, and of the readjustment of the occupation franchise in boroughs which I have just mentioned. I must again remind the House that the numbers which I place before [illegible] are the numbers which Her Majesty's Gov[illegible]ve will really be added to the roll. We [illegible]wance for those who do not register, and [illegible] for other classes, in respect of which I [illegible] the House. But we believe that with a [illegible] the number qualified being, I think, [illegible] be new voters to the number of [illegible] make a deduction of 10,000 from [illegible]ly that proportion may be already [illegible]. Therefore we place the number [illegible] a 6l. franchise in boroughs at 130,000. [illegible]ngs-bank voters at 35,000; we place [illegible]n voters at 30,000; the funded property [illegible]rs at 7,000; and the educational fran[illegible]0,000—making altogether 212,000, which is [illegible]t, in our opinion, will practically be added [illegible]ncy of the boroughs. (Hear, hear.) It will [illegible] to call the attention of the House to what [illegible] respect to the county franchise. We pro[illegible] place, to extend to the counties the four [illegible]ises which I have already mentioned; and [illegible]is upon the counties will be to add to the [illegible]y direct taxation 52,000, by funded property [illegible]e educational franchise 15,000, and by the [illegible] qualification 25,000 voters. I must here [illegible]h with reference to the county and the [illegible]nchise which depends on the savings-banks, [illegible]ese estimates are made upon the old savings-[illegible]re is no return yet of the post-office savings-[illegible]ut of course in time, if that national institution [illegible]and prospers, it will have a very sensible effect [illegible] matter. Extending, then, to the counties those [illegible] franchises, we propose to reduce the occupation [illegible]e in counties to 20l. Mr. Gladstone:—"Will [illegible]o be founded upon rating?"] It will be founded [illegible]ating. This will add, after all deductions, to the [illegible]rs having votes in counties, 82,500. The whole of [illegible]crease to the constituency of the country, in round [illegible]rs, will be 460,000. The House will now permit me [illegible]vert to one of the Resolutions not strictly in the [illegible]n which it is placed on the paper, but on which it [illegible] be more convenient for the general management of [illegible]ubject that I should at once touch; and that is the [illegible]lution to which an amendment has been given [illegible]ce of—viz., No. 9, which declares "That it is [illegible]dient that pro[illegible]hould be made for the better [illegible]ntion [illegible]rruption at election." Sir, [illegible]th this subject we have [illegible]e we thoughtlessly, and, [illegible]n hon. baronet, a mem[illegible]on of Parliament, in a [illegible] very inconvenient to [illegible]ear."] Sir, I can only [illegible]servation and to the [illegible] they are under a very [illegible]r what happened, not [illegible]sed, but after what has [illegible]y in this country, I [illegible]atever party it might [illegible]ty to its Sovereign and [illegible]empt vigorously to [illegible]ry and corruption. [illegible] it our anxious atten[illegible]ct upon the conclu[illegible]s is not the occasion [illegible]greeable to the House [illegible] subject; but I may, [illegible] principal conclusions [illegible] we shall recommend [illegible] In the first place, it is [illegible]ay induce the House [illegible]r an election, if the [illegible]s challenged, either by the [illegible]r by the electors, be or they [illegible]e the returning-officer with their [illegible] protest has been received the re[illegible]mmunicate it to the proper autho[illegible]ne table, for example, Mr. Speaker, [illegible] Chief Justice of the Court of Common [illegible]hen these authorities should have the [illegible]ely to authorize the despatch of two [illegible]pot, to hold their court and con[illegible]ation at the locality, and there [illegible]question at issue. (Hear, hear.) Of [illegible]sors are not to be sent—that protest is [illegible]on, unless the persons making it enter [illegible]es to bear the necessary expenses of the [illegible]s we are unwilling in an way to [illegible]on of this House, or to take its real [illegible] bosom, in case we give an appeal [illegible] assessors, we propose that it [illegible]way—that the person decided [illegible]l to this House, and that this [illegible] appoint a Select Committee to [illegible]"No, no," murmurs; and cries [illegible] the assessors will re[illegible]ot questioned it will [illegible]e person who ques[illegible]course, again enter [illegible]essary expenses, [illegible] thinks proper, [illegible]onclusion upon [illegible] House to adopt [illegible]een convicted [illegible]s proved to [illegible]inority, [illegible]

late so much engaged the painful attention of the country. It is the opinion of the Government that no delay should occur in enabling the House to decide on the position of those boroughs, and that is a very relevant part of the task which if these Resolutions pass we are prepared to undertake. The boroughs to which I refer are Great Yarmouth, returning two members; Lancaster, returning two members; Totnes, returning two members; and Regate, returning one member, to Parliament. The Government have given to this part of the question anxious and painful consideration, and they think that it is their duty to recommend the disfranchisement of the whole of those boroughs (cheers) and to transfer the seven seats thus rendered vacant to towns which have risen into importance since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Those seven seats would not, of course, meet all the fair claims to the distinction of being represented in this House which might be urged; but on that subject, notwithstanding the communications which I have had made to me, the Government have been guided by the principles and feelings which are expressed in the 7th and 8th Resolutions. We have, in fact, in considering the question of distribution, entirely been influenced by the consideration of enfranchisement and not disfranchisement. (Hear, hear.) We are alive to the great difficulty, and even the great danger, of rashly, recklessly, and thoughtlessly interfering with the representative system of a society so old, so complicated, and now so vast and various as that of the British Empire. We are unwilling to disturb any centre of representation, our main consideration being that in the revision of our electoral system which must necessarily be periodical, however distant, from one another the periods—we should confine ourselves as far as we possibly can to giving representation to those places which ought to be and not represented, duly maintaining at the same time that balance between the various interests in this House which, I believe, the majority of us are anxious to preserve. We have anxiously examined all the claims for representation which can upon any reasonable ground be advanced by the several communities which have risen into importance since 1832, and we have naturally, in coming to a decision upon the subject, been influenced by a triple consideration—in a great degree by population, by the distinctive interests of that population, and, lastly, by locality. We are desirous, as far as we can, to maintain the distribution of representation over the country, because we feel that unequal distribution must lead to discontent. We have endeavoured to provide that each distinctive interest in towns should be fairly represented, and the towns which, after the most anxious and careful investigation, we will, if the Resolutions should pass and we have the opportunity, recommend to Parliament to enfranchise are Hartlepool (cheers), Darlington (cheers), Burnley, Staleybridge, St. Helen's, Dewsbury, Barnsley, and Middlesborough. (Cheers.) I stop at the next and the House will, I trust, not ask me to mention its name. (A laugh) We wish to give a member to what is called the "Black Country." (Hear, hear.) In our own Bill of 1859, as well as in the Bill of the late Government, a provision of that kind was introduced. To reconcile a rating basis and a mining population is, however, a difficult task. So many and such contradictory representations from different localities have been made to me, and I have been asked so anxiously and upon such good grounds not to precipitate the determination of the Government on this point, that I am sure the House, always anxious for fair play, will allow me to describe the town to which I am now adverting as one in the Black Country. (A laugh.) The remaining towns which we propose to enfranchise are Croydon, Gravesend, and Torquay. (Cheers.) The house will perceive that the North of England—and that very properly—has a very large share in this appropriation, and we think it extremely desirable that if there are towns of sufficient importance in the South their claims to representation should also be acknowledged. We look therefore upon the enfranchisement of Croydon, Gravesend, and Torquay as only fair and just. (Hear, hear.) Before I leave the question of boroughs I will mention that it is the intention of the Government if they should have the opportunity, to recommend to Parliament to divide the Tower Hamlets and give to each division two members. In so doing it will of course be necessary to provide that its boundaries should not be allowed to remain exactly has they were left by the Act of 1832, but that they should be adapted to the requirements of the present population. It seems to us extremely desirable that communities so populous and extensive should be made the basis of an increased representation. By these means 14 members will be given to boroughs. I now come to another part of the important subject of distribution. The House has acknowledged that the counties in England are inadequately represented. No one, I may add, has acknowledged that to be the case more explicitly than Earl Russell himself. I remember it was from this very place that he did me the honour of stating that in one of his numerous Reform Bills he had given increased representation to the counties in consequence of the remarks which I had offered on the subject. The result, too, of our deliberations year after year, has, I think, convinced the House and the country that it is important the counties should receive a more adequate representation than they now possess. We are about greatly to increase the representation of towns, and we must bear in mind that in doing so we must diminish in a considerable degree the representative power of some of the smaller boroughs which are generally supposed to furnish an indirect compensation to the counties for their entirely inadequate representation. What we propose, therefore, is that we should take certain counties and divide them, giving in each case a constituency composed, irrespective of the boroughs, of a pure county population, numbering 100,000, to the new members thus created. The counties to the division of which we mean to ask the assent of the House are North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, West Kent, East Surrey, Middlesex, South Staffordshire, and South Devon. We shall, if these proposals are adopted, have 14 new members for counties and 14 for boroughs, while the number of seats with which we intend to ask the House to deal is 30. How 28 of these are to be appropriated I have just explained; the remaining two we would dispose of as follows:—We propose to carry out a scheme which was offered to the consideration of the House in 1859, and which, though the measure in which it was embraced was not passed, received the entire approval of the House. I allude to our proposal to divide South Lancashire, as well as to give a member to Birkenhead. Although that proposal was not then carried into effect, the vacancy created in certain seats two or three years afterwards furnished the House with an opportunity of reconsidering the matter, and so irresistible were the claims of Birkenhead found to be—those of South Lancashire being also very great—that a compromise was made by giving a member to Birkenhead and an additional member to Lancashire. We propose that South Lancashire should be divided, and this will make 29 members. We also propose that the House should recognize the claims of the London University. (Hear, hear.) I have now explained the distribution of seats proposed by the Government. Fourteen members are given to boroughs, and I earnestly hope and fervently believe that Parliament will never have any cause to regret the transference of the franchise to the new boroughs. Nothstanding all that has taken place, I believe that the real opinion of this country is opposed to the practice of bribery at elections, and I believe, too, that these communities will repudiate such practices. I expect with confidence that their members, on whatever side they may sit, will add to the honour and utility of this House. (Hear, hear.) There are according to the list I have read, 15 members given to the counties, and they, no doubt, must be, considering their constituences men of very great importance. The presumption, therefore, is that they will add to the strength and reputaion of the House of the Commons. I may remark that in proposing the division of Middlesex we are proposing a plan which will at last give more peculiar representation to Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and the populous districts in those neighbourhoods. Therefore, to the claims both of the West and East of London, which are at present most inadequately or not at all represented, the plan of the Government will afford some satifaction. We can only carry this plan into effect by availing ourselves of the seven seats justly forfeited in the opinion of the whole House and the country, and by appealing to the patriotism and public spirit of some of the smaller boroughs in the country. (Laughter.) The principle of this plan—a principle which I trust will always be adopted in this House—is never wholly to disfranchise, except on account of corruption, and those boroughs, therefore, to which I now allude will still remain Parliamentary boroughs; and we shall still have the pleasure of listening in this House to the hon. members who represent them. I will not trouble the House with the names of these boroughs. (Great laughter, and cries of "Name!") Their names are on the table, and when I state the principle on which the Government propose to appeal to them to curtail their superfluous representation (laughter), every hon. member will then have it in his power to ascertain what boroughs they are. (Cries of Name!") That is not in the Resolutions, and to the Resolutions I mean strictly to confine myself. All boroughs under a population of 7,000 will be asked, in all courtesy, by this House to spare one of their members. (Laughter.) These are in number 23, which, added to the seven forfeited seats, show how the plans of the Government can be carried into effect. It now becomes my duty to call the attention of the House to other important Resolutions, which, if sanctioned by the House, will materially affect the question of corruption, because they tend to terminate the expenditure on a great scale in county elections. If the House will agree to the three Resolutions which refer to the registration of county voters, to the manner in which the voters shall be polled, and to the mode by which voters at a distance may record their votes, the Government will introduce a series of provisions in their Bill which will, I may say without exaggeration, entirely put an end to the vast expenditure now incurred in county elections. (Hear, hear.) If you combine these three Resolutions with the provisions, such as I have already indicated, of our Bill against corruption, and with the course which we recommend Parliament to take take in reference to those boroughs whose conduct has recently been under the painful scrutiny of the country, I think you will agree that a great blow will be dealt against bribery and corruption in the election of members to Parliament, which will afford a hope to the country that those evils may possibly in time be entirely suppressed. Therefore, I have great confidence that the House will pass those Resolutions; and I undertake, on the part of the Government, that if they are passed we will bring forward a series of practical proposals which will be easy of adoption and beneficial in operation. The registration of county voters will then be assimilated to the principle on which the registration of borough voters is placed. The polling places will be increased. I will not say that every parish will be a polling place, because there may be some parishes with no voters, but we would have polling places so frequent, and polling districts so limited, that county elections might be carried on so economically that it would be utter[illegible]y impossible to incur the vast expenditure which [illegible]ven now occurs. If the Resolution with respect to voting [illegible]pers be adopted by Parliament, we have reason to [illegible]ieve that that system may be acted on with beneficial [illegible]cts and thus there will be an end of the immense [illegible]ses arising out of bringing up voters from an immense [illegible]ance at a f[illegible] cost. I know not that I have [illegible]lution before the House except [illegible]st unnecessary for me to make [illegible] previous [illegible]rnt [illegible] re[illegible] [illegible]ave [illegible]de in[illegible] laid on [illegible]at at the [illegible]he application [illegible] be given to the [illegible] trust that the [illegible]s I have made. [illegible]olutions to in[illegible]ll, and I think th[illegible]re such as will [illegible] satisfy public opinion and the requirements of [illegible]t will add something like one-third to the con[illegible]ency, and cause a considerable addition to the number [illegible] voters belonging to the working classes. I hope, therefore, it will be fairly considered that they have resumed their ancient position in the Parliamentary scheme of this country. At any rate, Her Majesty's Government have brought forward, I will not call it an honest Bill, because that epithet has been used so often of late that it might lead to angry recrimination. ("Hear" and a laugh.) But they have brought forward a sincere Bill, which they are prepared to carry. (Cheers.) Moderate it may be in spirit, but essentially practical, and which I earnestly hope will be backed by the good feeling of an united people. (Loud cheers.) I move, Sir, that you do now leave the chair. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lowe (who for the first time spoke from the front Opposition bench below the gangway) took advantage of what he termed his position as a political "outcast," seriously to warn the House of the dangerous position in which it would be placed by the course recommended by the Government. He professed himself unable to see what the resolutions had to do with Mr. Disraeli's speech, or what use they could serve after that speech. They were not precise, and definite like the Indian resolutions. Reference to the rumours which have been current as to the frequent changes in the opinions of the Cabinet during the last fortnight, he asserted, amid general laughter, that however wide the changes may have been, the resolutions would embrace them all; they were not a framework but an elastic band which would hold anything. The primary object of this mode of procedure possibly was to bind over the House to keep the peace towards the Government, to secure them against overthrow by an abstract resolution, by anticipating all the abstract propositions which could be framed on the subject—or, as he described it, to set the mark of Cain upon them, that no one might kill them; but the security was a very poor one, for thirteen resolutions would not exhaust the armoury which might be turned against them. It was not the business of the House, he argued, by relaxing the usual punishment of failure, to tempt a Government to rush upon a task in which so many had failed; it was their duty to hold the Government strictly to their responsibility, and not to go into Committee until there was a full understanding as to what the Government was responsible for. He besought the House not to permit the constitution to be thrown into the alembic of a committee, where every member would be at liberty to propose amendments he pleased, and he pressed the Government to withdraw the resolutions and to introduce a bill at once. Mr. Lowe touched next on his own personal position on this question, professing himself desirous —as he had not succeeded in bringing anybody over to his views, and as a Reform Bill was inevitable—of helping to pass the best bill possible, and explained his views on the extension of the franchise, condemning fancy franchises, complaining of the omission of lodger franchises, and maintaining that the proper foundation of the franchise ought to be the discharge of State burdens. There was no necessity for legislating in a spirit of panic or precipitation, for the meetings of the autumn had failed to take hold of the public mind, and, in the metropolis at least, had demonstrated nothing but the impotence and vanity of their authors.

Mr. Bright (who was very hoarse) joined in pressing the Government to abandon their proposed course, which was reprobated by every one off the Treasury bench. After Mr. Disraeli's speech, he maintained, resolutions were out of place; they would not only waste time, but would throw the subject into chaos, would lower the character of the Executive Government, and would "Americanise" the House of Commons. He discussed the chief features of Mr. Disraeli's sketch bill asserting that 6l. rating would not be equal to 8l. rental, that the calculations as to the fancy franchises were of no value, as they would not admit the very section of the labouring classes whom the Government professed their desire to let, while any ratcatcher who might pay a duty of 5s. a piece on a couple of brace of dogs would be entitled to vote; and, in alluding to Mr. Disraeli's argument that the House had last year decided on a rating franchise, he asked him why he had not accepted the decision of the Government on the county franchise. He rallied the Ministerialists, in a tone of bitter sarcasm, on their change of opinion, and in his peroration urged with great force and eloquence that, as it was pressure from outside which had induced this and the late Government to touch the question, Mr. Disraeli should be permitted by his party to make concessions which would put a stop to further discussion and agitation.

Mr. Gladstone asked Mr. Disraeli on what basis he rested his calculations of the numbers to be admitted by his scheme, for to some of them he had listened with a little incredulity. The lateral franchises would not touch the labouring classes at all, and as the 6l. rating franchise would not admit more than 100,000 voter he contended that Mr. Disraeli's bill did not afford as favourable materials for a settlement as his bill of last year, which proposed to admit 200,000 of the working classes. He warmly approved Mr. Disraeli's bold proposal to disfranchise the corrupt boroughs, and also the proposal to deal with the subject of bribery in a separate bill; and the same course might be taken with the proposals for improving county registration and diminishing expenses. On the mode of procedure he pointed to the concurrence of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright as a significant indication of the feeling of the House, but if the Government continued of opinion that resolutions were preferable to a bill, he would wave his objections, pressing upon them at the same time, that, after Mr. Disraeli's speech, the resolutions ought to be altered so as to embody the Government plan. (This suggestion was met with loud cries of "Withdraw," "Bill," from the Opposition.) The very vagueness of the resolutions, he argued, must now be a source of serious embarrassment to the Government themselves. Illustrating his argument by a reference to the resolutions on redistribution and predominance of classes, and assuming that no attempt would be made to proceed with the resolutions until Thursday, he suggested that the Government should use the interval in considering whether they would not withdraw, or at least modify, the resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that some of the resolutions might now, perhaps, be unnecessary, and they would be withdrawn; others might be altered; but he declined to withdraw the whole, alleging that there were several on which it was desirable that the Government should have the opinion of the House. Here again there were loud cries of "Withdraw," Bring in a bill."

After some further conversation, in which Sir W. S. Maxwell complained on the omission of the claims of Scotland Sir G. Grey asked that the returns on which Mr. Disraeli's calculations were based should be laid on the table: and Mr. Warner expressed his regret that the proposed bill did not afford the prospect of a settlement, which was impossible without the consent of both sides of the House, the motion for going into committee was withdrawn, and the further consideration of the subject adjourned until Thursday.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA OFFICE.

(*From 11th to 25th February.*)

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Gell............Bombay Infantry.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Col. J. Forbes, C.B...............Bombay Cavalry, 6 m.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Champion... „ Staff Corps, 6 m.
Surgeon-Major W. Campbell. „ Medical Estab., 6 m.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Gell............Bombay Infantry.
Lieut. S. E. Jacob................ „ Staff Corps.

DEATH IN H.M.'S INDIAN SERVICE.

[Lieutenant-General G. J. Wilson, whose death was announced in our last issue, belonged to the *Bombay* and not to the *Bengal* army.]

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1st Asst. Collector and Chairman, Managing Committee.
Municipal Com's. Office, Surat, 15th March 1867.

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	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do. Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard	„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE, TO MESSES, &c.—We are in receipt of a large supply of TENANT'S BEER, (Capsuled) in excellent order and are selling off for Rs. 5½ per dozen, cash, to effect speedy.
5 per cent. discount allowed to large purchasers—
TERMS—CASH. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

TENNANT'S BEER,—Newly arrived—Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply to the Godown-keeper of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom Rs.	20	„
Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.		

1st September 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—
SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's...at Rs. 30 per doz.
PORT WINE, Hunt's ....at „ 20 „
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

BAZUNJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION GENERAL AGENTS.

MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for General Supplies, &c. beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of the first quality selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 dozen and upwards discount at the rate of 5 per cent. will be allowed.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 19, SASSOON'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS CASH.
WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Discription.	Per Dozen. Rs.	As.
SHERRY.		
PALE DRY		
Yellow Seal Qts	28	0
Red	26	0
Green	24	0
PORTWINE.		
Black Seal Qts		
„ „ (Graham's)	28	0
„ „ (Maxwell)	26	0
„ „ (Crown)	24	0
Bombay Bottled	18	0
CLARET.		
Margaux	28	0
Leoville	24	0
La Rose	20	0
Medoc	15	0
CHAMPAGNE Qts.		
Mumms 1st quality Red Seal	38	0
„ „ Lead Top	36	0
„ „ Pints Red Seal	24	0
„ „ do. Lead Top	21	0
Champagne of different Makers	30	0
GINGER WINE, Crabbies	18	0
CURACAO	36	0
MARASCHINO	36	0
NOYEAU	36	0
CHERRY BRANDY	24	0
Do. CORDIAL	13	0
BRANDY, Pinet Castillon	28	0
Do. Martels	28	0
Do. Henessey	28	0
Do. Queen Morton	24	0
Do. Common Assorted	12-15	0
FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM	20	0
GIN Large Flask	30	0
Do. Small do.	20	0
OLD TOM Booths	20	0
Do. Swaine Board	18	0
WHISKEY Scotch	22	0
BEER Quarts English bottled Tennent's	6	0
Do. do. Allsopp's	5	8
Do. Pints do.	3	8
Do. do. Tennent's	4	0
PORTER Quarts do.	6	0
Do. Pints do.	4	0
Teas Black. Finest Pouchong 3 Bundles in 1 lb. Tin	1	8
Souchong 1 lb. Tin	2	0
Rose Pekoe do.	1	12
Orange Pekoe do.	1	8
Hyson Green	2	0
Flowery Pekoes	2	0
Congou	1	4
Candles for Shades 6 in a lb.	0	10
Do. for Gharry do.	0	10
China Preserves Assorted in Jars	0	0
Cigars & Cherocts No. 2 Manila per Thousand	40	0
Do. per Bundle	0	8

NOTICES.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—
Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)...	„ 40 0	„ 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.
Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do. do.
Liqueurs do. do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.
Just landed ex *Thunderbolt, Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*.
A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.
B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*. Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.
1 Set of very handsome Gilt Furniture consisting of 2 large Chiffoneers, 2 do. Cupboards, and 2 do. Pedestals, ornamented with beautiful Carved Stonework and richly Gilt in the style *Louis Quinze*.
1 Pair of handsome Gilt Candelabras.
1 do. do. do. Pedestals.
1 do. do. do. Mirrors.
2 do. do. Bronze Incense Burners.
1 do. do. Carved Blackwood Couches.
1 Single Gilt Mirror, several Sets of handsome Plated Tea Services, Earthenware, Garden Seats, &c. &c.
BROWN FRETWELL & Co.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chamber's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home*, and *Good Words*—are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week*, &c., &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received, that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just receved per Steamer "NORTHAM—"
Prime York Hams,
Wiltshire Bacon,
Double Gloster Cheese,
Cheddar Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilla*. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.
Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.
Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.
PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.
FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.
TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.
Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: MR. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

Be not deceived by any piracy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. BROWNE for his wonderful remedy, the great success of which has given rise to various subterfuges.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.
Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.
For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.
Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13-horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
27 Meadow Street.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of High Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.
A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Rienclips, &c., &c.
A small collection of Drawing Room Paris Playing (in Fiddle and Piano) Toys in Glass Dooms with Music of 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars apply to
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¾ adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.
The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.
The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Paté d foie gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision. Also, Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots. Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 28th inst., at 12 noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—
Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Table Ornaments, Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Cheese, Champagne, Eau de Cologne, Claret, and other Goods that may be offered.
Also, any Horses and Carriages offering.
On MONDAY, 1st April, at 12 noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction on the property belonging to the House Land Investment Company, Mazagon, pursuant to an order of the Sheriff of Bombay.
A quantity of Iron Posts.
„ „ Iron Building Materials.
„ „ Windows and Door Frames.
ON COMMISSION.
1 single-seated Brougham and 1 Shigram.
G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c. viz.:—
7 Bales Grey Jacconets.
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
250 „ Chintz.
6 Cases White Shirtings.
10 Bales Grey Domestics.
13 „ „ Shirtings.
3 Cases T. R. Handkerchiefs.
3 „ Chintz Sarries.
1 „ Very superior Merino of different patterns.
And any other Goods that may be offered.
SALE OF SILVERWARE.
On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 2 P. M., the valuable Silverware, comprising Silver Water Pots, Assorted Cups, Saucers, Silver Pots (called Kurda), Wookca, Soup Spoons, Table Spoons, Inkstand, Assorted Waiter, Rose Water Bottles, Sugar and Coffee Pots, Assorted Kurd Chullum for Woocka.
25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 P. M., by order of Mortgagee, Callian Daysur, and on account and risk of Syed Ameenjee bin Syed Mirajee Attar, and Mynabaee, widow. All that right, title and interest in a piece of Fazindari Ground, belonging to Fuckroodin Ghunkootker, with a dwelling-house, thereon, situated in Attary Street, near Choonam, Kiln Row, without the Fort, and containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth, and 90 ft. in length, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 192.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 22nd March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.
550 First Class Teak Squares.
N. B.—Catalogues are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.
SALE OF NEW OOMRAWATTE AKOTE COTTON.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Jutha, and by order of Muthooradass Muconjee; on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leggatt & Co.
50 Candies New Oomrawattee Akote Cotton.
N.B. 25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale.
P. S.—47 Dhocras have been surveyed and stamped by the said Messrs. Leggatt & Co.; and 230 Dhocras have been surveyed by Messrs. Cornforth and Passmore.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
8 Bales Grey Madapollams.
7 „ „ Long Cloth
6 „ „ T. Cloths.
4 „ „ Jacconets.
A few Bales Mule Twist.
2 Cases Woolen Cloth.
5 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
3 „ T. Red Sarries.
4 „ T. Red Turbans.
5 „ Cotton Printed Handkerchiefs.
4 „ White Shirtings and Madapollams.
1 „ Cask Lamps.
An invoice of elegant 3, 6, 8, and 9, light gas Chandeliers and Drumlights of variegated colours, by Tucker; worthy of inspection.
By order of the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur on account and risk of the undermentioned first purchasers. The following goods:—
On account and risk of Sullimanjee Razubally.
17 Cases Liquor Glasses.
21 Pairs Glass Candlesticks ruby and gilt.
2 Cases Sundry Glassware.
On account and risk of Somjee Lalljee.
4 Cases Glass Lustre drops.
On account and risk of Hajee Jeewa Noor Mohamed.
4 Cases Ruby Glass Beads.
4 Cases Crystal Glass Beads.
AT 2 P. M.
A new English-built State carriage.
SALE OF NEW SEEVNEE AND HOOSUNGABAD COTTON.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in Jutha of Dhurumsey Jaitha, by order of Marwaree Luckmeedass Jugoonauth, on account of Thucker Purshotum Tazesey.
51 Candies New Seevnee and Hoosungabad cotton.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.
VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
(If not previously disposed of Privately.)
Under instruction from the Mortgagees, the undersigned will submit to Public Auction at their Room in Marine Street, Fort, On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., the following properties:—
BELLASIS ROAD PROPERTIES.
LOT 1.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the commodious dwelling-house thereon, known as Lockely Hall, situate, lying or being on the Bellasis road, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property next described as Lot 3, on or towards the West by the property or Mr. Henry Rogers, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.
LOT 2.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, sheds, &c. thereon, known as the Tannery, situate, lying or being, near the Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the West by the last described property, on or towards the East by the high roads leading from the Falkland to the Bellasis Road, on the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is now let to the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.—On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of DAVIDASS MANOCKCHUND, and on account and at the risk of TOOLSEYDASS LOWJEE the MORTGAGOR.

LOT No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND forming part of the Oart called Rampoora with the Bungalow and Range of Buildings, containing 18 Apartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byculla, Parell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 52, being 10½ Khatees in length and 5 in breadth, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Vegetable Market; on or towards the West by the Public Road and the House of Wittoba Mankojee; on or towards the South by the House of Rughoonath Sonee; and on or towards the North by the House of Wittoba Bhundaree.

ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 4 P. M.

LOT No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND, together with the Premises, assessed under No. 34 standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road Row, without the Fort, measuring 25 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Falkland Tank; on or towards the West by a piece of vacant Fazindaree Ground; on or towards the North by the House of Rama Dama; and on or towards the South by a piece of vacant Fazindaree Ground.

ON MONDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, AT 4 P. M.

LOT No. 3.—All that Piece or Parcel of Fazindaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement or Dwelling House and Premises, assessed under No. 6, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town at Gamdavee New Road, admeasuring 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Oart of Tamba; on or towards the West by the Oart of Tamba; on or towards the North by the Oart of Tamba, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Tamba.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned. HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank, 19th March, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Glass and Crockery ware, Plated Articles, Candlesticks, Preserved Provisions, Furniture, Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mulls, &c.

SALE OF SUGAR CANDY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse, near Juckerials Musjid, by order of Memon Hodjee Adam Esmail & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Vulubdass Runckordass, marked H. A. E. & Co., landed ex King John from China.
300 Tubs of Sugar Candy.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, A SPLENDID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at his residence, Malabar Hill, the property of the Honorable A. J. Hunter, the same comprises "Vineleaf Pattern" Glassware, Decanters, &c., Handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, a Blue enamelled "Landscape Pattern" Dessert Set, Set of Melon Pattern Dish Covers, Hot Water and Round Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Salvers, a set of Best plated Spoons and Forks, Rich Epergnes with Glass Dishes, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, Best Cutlery, &c. A Set of Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with 9 leaves for 24 persons, Carved Sideboards, Plated and Bronze treble, double and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with drops, Time-pieces, Carved Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Centre Ottoman, Drawingroom, Easy, and Predieu Chairs, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Parian Figures, and Vases, Rich Engravings in gilt and maple frames, a magnificent Grand Square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons (a very superior instrument), Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Campcots, Almira with side wings, Clothes and Gown presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet glasses, Gown Stands, Coper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &.
Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with Lamp.
AT 1 P. M.
One very light 4-Seated open Carriage by Windover, with a pair of Handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a Set of plated mounted Harness, complete.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April next, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Elegant Household Furniture, &c., the property of ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises Vineleaf and Grape Pattern Glassware, Decanters, a handsome Rich Frosted Glass Dessert Set, an Elegant Crimson and Gold Dinner Set for 24 persons, Tea and Breakfast Set, a Set of best Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, a pair of Treble Branched Candlabras and Shades, Rich Epergnes, Plated Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, &c., best Mappins' Cutlery, a Set of Camp Dining Table for 24 persons, Rich Corner Presses, Bronze Hanging Globe Lamps, Plated 3 and Single Light Tucker's Hanging Argand Lamps and Drops, Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Papier Mache Gilt Chairs, Circular and Pier Tables, a Walnutwood Ottoman with Crimson Damask, Conversation Couches, Lady's Writing Table, Flower Stand, Easy Chairs, Side Tables with Mirrors in Gilt Frames, Engravings in Maple and other Frames, Carpets, Marble Time Piece, Chiffoniers, Table Ornaments, Four Posts Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Table, Toilet Glasses, Child's Swings, Copper, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.
AT 1 P. M.
A Double-seated Sociable Carriage, built by a first rate maker, with a pair of Bay Australian fast trotting young Horses, 15-2 in height, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness complete, a light Office Brougham with a pair of Arab Bay and Grey Carriage Horses, and a set of double Harness.
A very light Buggy in excellent condition by "Kesterton," a Set of single Harness.
Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Startin."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)
Best Port Wine, Sherry, Beer, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOMELY OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORECLAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, &c. &c., on the New Road opposite to the Sunkersett's Garden house, Breach Candy, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his above residence, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe; the same comprises Rich Glassware, handsome white and Gold Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and round Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle frames, a set of best plated Spoons and Forks, for 12 persons, plated Candlesticks with Shades, single and double branched hanging Argand Lamps, Table Cutlery, &c., the very neatly open Carved Blackwood furniture such as Round, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, Conversation Couches lined with Damask on Spring Cushions, Easy, Priedieu, Drawing Room and other Chairs, Cloth and Gown Presses, a very elaborately open Carved four posts Bedstead with Matrass and Curtain, Camp Cots, Child's Cradles, Hat Stand, Screen, Sideboard, a Mahogany Pianoforte and a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Double Washing and Dressing Tables, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Pictures, Books, Carpets, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c. A full-sized Slate Top Billiard Table with Lamp, by Sherwood.
At 1 o'clock P. M.
An English-built Four-seated Cab Phaeton with a serviceable Bay Horse and Harness, one Chestnut Arab Shigram Horse, one nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton.—No catalogues and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 25th instant.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1867. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Properties of several Gentlemen.
One nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with glass shutters by Onkin, London.
Two ditto Mail Phaetons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.
Two ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London, and W. Kinross.
One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.
Property of an Officer.
A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.
Just landed.
One excellent very small Miniature Broughams.
Just landed.
A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.
One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.
One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windover.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.
The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.
ALSO,
A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft, built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.
Just landed.
A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.
And also,
A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Harness plated on white metals with ro[illegible] and flat reins by Ellum maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.
A very neat and small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving Box, expressly made for single or pair of ponies.
The property of an Officer.
A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expressly made for one and pair of Horses.
A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.
A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.
A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned on application.
Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1867.

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